

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

and

Principal School Medical Officer

LUKE J. COLLINS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., LM., D.P.H.

1964

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1964

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HEALTH COMMITTEE.1964 - 65

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR,
(MR. ALDERMAN T. E. GALLAGHER, J.P.)

- * Alderman J. Cassidy (Chairman).
- * Mrs. Councillor S. Ennis, J.P. (Vice-Chairman).
- * Mrs. Councillor R. I. Pilling.
- Miss Alderman E. Utley.
- * Councillor F. A. Bailey.
- * Councillor F. Bates.
- * Councillor L. K. Crossley, B.E.M., J.P.
- Councillor J. Hudson.
- Councillor J. Wilson.

* Members of the Standing Sub-Committee.

Public Health Department,
18 Nicholas Street,
BURNLEY.

October, 1965.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my pleasure to present my Annual Report on the health of the town for the year 1964.

The Registrar General's population estimate for mid 1964 was 79,250. This figure is 950 less than that of 1963 and is somewhat disturbing particularly when considering the high level of employment in the town. The decrease in population must now be assumed to be largely migrations even if some are only to adjoining County areas, as the crude birth rate over the last three years has exceeded the death rate.

It is pleasing to note that the Infant Mortality rate per thousand total live births fell from 34.14 to 20.29. Twenty eight deaths of infants under 1 year being recorded as against 45 in the previous year. The perinatal mortality continues to be rather high though some improvement is noted during the last two years.

We have had no cases of poliomyelitis or diphtheria during the year, but there was one death due to infectious disease. A man aged twenty years died from Typhoid Fever after returning from a camping holiday on the continent. We were fortunate in not having secondary cases as there were several contacts throughout the district.

No one should risk getting this disease which can be prevented. The first essential for a continental holiday is to secure protection against this disease. Two inoculations given by a doctor will give the necessary protection.

Concern is expressed over the number of deaths from cancer, particularly lung cancer. Of all the males who died from cancer, 38% was attributed to lung cancer. From this, one can deduce that there is no reduction in the smoking habits of adults, despite ample warnings and the knowledge that many cases of bronchitis and lung cancer are now preventable. Contributing towards this high death rate is, of course, the environmental factor of air pollution, but annually this pollution is reduced by the introduction of smoke control areas. Before the end of 1971, it is hoped that the town will be smoke free.

I am particularly pleased to see the grimy outer walls of many houses being cleaned by sand blasting or chemical means. The result is excellent and will give these houses a new lease of life, as it were, for many years, particularly if within a Smoke Control Area. The general public, however, are not aware that similar staining of their lungs occur, and in this part of the country doctors often refer to the condition as 'Lancashire Lung'. Obviously one cannot rid the lungs of the black deposits already there, but it is highly commendable to prevent further damage by having chest infections adequately treated, and by breathing air which is as free as possible from fumes, grit, dust and smoke.

After what has appeared to be many years in the 'wilderness', a purpose-built child welfare centre was opened in the Fulledge area of the town. The centre is part of a new main building erected by the Authority as a Club for the 'Over 60s'. Two afternoon sessions are held weekly and the Centre is greatly appreciated by the mothers resident in the area. It is hoped that a similar centre will be available in the Hargher Clough area during the next eighteen months.

In Circular 14/63, the Minister required authorities to provide an Incontinent Pads Service. A limited service of this type has been in existence for a number of years through the Home Nursing Service. This has been extended to include all who wish to obtain them from the central offices, and supplements the Incontinent Laundry Service which has been in operation since 1959.

Health education is a most difficult field of operation, but is slowly gaining ground particularly within the child welfare centres. I am also most grateful to the local pressmen for their continued help in this important service.

An efficient ambulance service caters for the increasing number of patients requiring transportation for hospital treatment and advice. The improved and extended out-patient clinics in the hospital group is responsible, in part, for the seemingly constant pressure placed upon the service. In April, the service was relieved of the transporting of the children to and from the Junior Training Centre, and the establishment was increased later in the year by one driver/attendant.

When referring to environmental health, one notes that the number of waste water closets in use is reducing annually, principally because of the existing £10 grant scheme. I would like to press owners of properties still with a waste water closet, to take advantage, as soon as possible, of the grant towards the cost, and in this way help the Council to rid the town of these unhygienic toilets.

Slum clearance is proceeding at a pace in accordance with Council policy, and is governed largely by the availability of alternative housing.

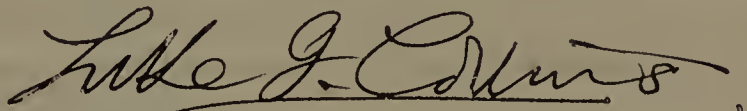
The comprehensive mental health services of the Authority continue to work efficiently and in accordance with the principles of the Mental Health Act, 1959.

Vacancies still exist in the Public Health Inspectors Section, Health Visitors Section and within the School Health Service. I am hopeful however that most of these vacancies will be filled within the next twelve months.

I must make reference to the excellent co-operation received from the hospital consultants who have worked closely with the department, the general medical practitioners many of whom are regularly visited by our Health Visitors, the chief officers of other departments of the authority, the members of various voluntary organisations, and the Engineer of the Calder Water Board.

May I also express my gratitude to all the members of my staff who have worked excellently, efficiently and conscientiously, and to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued support and interest in the work of the department.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'L. J. Collins', with a horizontal line drawn underneath the name.

Medical Officer of Health.

MEDICAL AND PROFESSIONAL STAFFSECTION 1.
STAFF AT 31st DECEMBER, 1964.

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer	L.J.COLLINS, M.B.,B.Ch.,B.A.O.,L.M.,D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	E.P.WHITAKER, M.B.,Ch.B.,M.R.C.S.,L.R.C.P.
Medical Officers, School Health Service and Care of Mothers and Children. etc.	I.A.SYED, M.B.,B.S. (Pakistan). Vacancy.
Part-time Medical Officer, Tuberculosis After-Care	G.GEMMILL, M.B.,Ch.B., D.P.H.
Part-time Ophthalmic Surgeons	W.N.DUGMORE, M.B.,D.O.,F.R.C.S.E. R.S.RITSON, M.B.,Ch.B.
Part-time Paediatrician	W.M.L.TURNER, M.D.,M.R.C.P.,D.C.H.,D.L.O.
Part-time Medical Officer Ante-Natal Clinic	MRS.A.REED, M.R.C.S.,L.R.C.P.
Veterinary Officer and Chief Meat Inspector	J.K.SHAW, M.R.C.V.S.
Principal School Dental Officer	P.J.FROST, B.D.S.,L.D.S.
Dental Officer	Vacancy.
Borough Analyst	H.DEDICAT, F.R.I.C.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEAT INSPECTORS

Chief Public Health Inspector and Inspector under Food and Drugs Act	F.SHUTTLEWORTH, Cert. R.S.H. Cert.R.S.H. (Meat and Foods).
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector	M.STOTT, Cert.R.S.H. Cert.R.S.H.(Meat and Foods). Cert.R.S.H.(Smoke Inspectors).
Food Hygiene Inspector	D.WHITEHEAD, Cert.R.S.H. Cert.R.S.H. (Meat and Foods). Cert.R.S.H. (Smoke Inspectors).
District Inspectors	J.MAGRATH, Cert.R.S.H., Cert.R.S.H. (Meat and Foods). Cert.R.S.H.(Smoke Inspectors). W.TURNER, Cert.R.S.H., Cert.R.S.H. (Meat and Foods). W.A.CLARKE, Cert.R.S.H., Cert.R.S.H.(Meat and Foods). Three vacancies.
Technical Assistants	H.ELLIS, H.N.C. (Building). H.de.FREITAS. (P.H.I.Qualification - West Indies)
Meat and Food Inspectors	J.PATON, Cert.Meat and Other Foods R.S.A. (Scotland). Food Hygiene Certificate R.S.H. W.CATHCART, Cert.Meat and Other Foods R.S.A.(Scotland). Food Hygiene Certificate R.S.H.
Pupil Public Health Inspectors	J.BINEHAM. J.N.POLLARD.
Disinfectant-Rodent Operatives	4.

HEALTH VISITING, MIDWIFERY AND NURSING STAFF

Superintendent Health Visitor	MISS M.O'BRIEN, D.N.(London), S.R.N.,S.C.M. R.F.N., H.V.Cert.
Senior Health Visitor	MISS I.WILSON,S.R.N.,S.C.M.,H.V.Cert.
Health Visitors and School Nurses	MRS.M.SIMPSON, S.R.N.,S.C.M.,H.V.Cert. MISS M.EDMONDSON, S.R.N.,S.C.M., H.V.Cert.,T.A.Cert. MRS.M.N.DANN, S.R.N.,S.C.M., H.V.Cert. MRS.F.LISTER, S.R.N. MRS.D.WOODHEAD, S.R.N. MRS.J.EMMOTT, S.R.N.,S.C.M.,H.V. Cert. MRS.W.BATEY, S.R.N.,C.M.B., Cert.(Part 1), H.V.Cert. MISS A.WHITAKER, S.R.N.,S.C.M., H.V.Cert. MRS.G.LONSDALE, S.R.N.,C.M.B. (Part 1), H.V.Cert. Four vacancies.
Tuberculosis Visitor	MRS.M.J.GRINDLEY, S.R.N.
Student Health Visitors	MRS.L.M.TRUAN. MRS.P.PRESTON.
Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives	MISS N.WILLIAMS, S.R.N.,S.C.M.
Municipal Midwives	MRS.A.CHAMPION, S.R.N.,S.C.M.,Q.I.D.N.S. MRS.M.BOOTH, S.R.N.,S.C.M. MISS M.SIMPSON, S.C.M. MRS.A.C.LANCASTER, S.R.N.,S.C.M. MRS.M.WELSBY, S.C.M. MRS.I.M.HYLTON, S.R.N.,S.C.M. MRS.K.BULCOCK,S.C.M. MRS.F.P.SMITH, S.C.M.,S.E.N. MRS.D.COULTON, S.R.N.,S.C.M. One vacancy.
Superintendent, Home Nursing Service	MRS.A.REID, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.S.
Assistant Superintendent, Home Nursing Service	MRS.E.NEWTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.,Q.I.D.N.S.
District Nurses - whole time	One S.R.N.,Q.I.D.N.S. Six S.R.N., (including 1 male). Five S.E.N. (including 2 males).
part time	Two S.R.N.
Bath Attendants - whole time	Two.

MEDICAL AUXILIARIES

Educational Psychologist	MRS.M.EYSYMONT, B.A.,(Hons.Hist and Educ.), (Commonwealth Fellowship in Psychology).
Psychiatric Social Worker (part-time)	MRS.K.SMITH, B.A.
Senior Orthoptist	MISS S.SUTCLIFFE, D.B.O.
Orthoptist	Vacancy.
Physiotherapist	Vacancy.
Speech Therapist	MRS.J.KELLY, L.C.S.T.
Chiropodist	H.MITCHELL, M.Ch.S.

MENTAL HEALTH STAFF

Senior Mental Welfare Officer	.....	R.FELL, B.E.M., S.R.N., R.M.N., M.S.M.W.O.
Mental Welfare Officers	.....	C.SPENCER, R.M.N. J.DEWHURST, M.S.M.W.O. MRS.A.SAGAR, R.M.N., R.M.P.A.

Junior Training Centre

Supervisor	.....	MRS.A.RATCLIFFE, R.M.P.A.
Assistant Supervisors	.....	MRS.S.WHITTAKER, N.N.E.B. MISS C.J.A.WALKER, Inter LL.B. (Hons).

Bank Hall (Intermediate) Training Centre

Supervisor	.....	MRS.M.RAWCLIFFE, R.F.N.
Assistant Supervisor	.....	MRS.E.ATHERTON.

Adult Training Centre

Supervisor	.....	W.HOWARTH.
Assistant Supervisors	.....	MRS.B.BOLTON. MRS.E.CASSIDY. J.W.ROBINSON.

Thornleigh Hostel

Warden	.....	MRS.M.BISHOP.
Assistant Warden (part time)	.....	MRS.C.KILBRIDE.
Cook/Assistant Warden	.....	MISS I.POLLARD.
Other staff	.....	Two.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Organiser	.....	MISS E.O'HORO.
Assistant Organiser	.....	MRS.K.HEWITT.
Domestic Helps	.....	46 whole time: 1 part time.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Ambulance Officer	.....	W.MILLS, F.I.A.O.
Station Officers	.....	C.DIXON. R.GREGSON. M.McLOUGHLIN. C.H.PATCHETT.
Driver/Attendants	.....	20.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL STAFF

Chief Administrative Assistant	A.PILLING, Corp.Sec.(Final).
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Public Health Service -

Senior Clerk (Accounts)	H.SIMPSON.
Senior Clerk (General)	MISS H.TAYLOR, D.M.A. (Inter).
M. & C. W. Clerk	.....	MRS.D.E.GANN.
General Clerks	.....	D.HARGREAVES. K.JOHNSON. MISS A.WATSON. MRS.M.M.ROBINSON. MRS.W.G.SIMPSON. MR.J.ASHURST. MR.L.K.BARKER.

Public Health Service (continued)

Senior Shorthand Typist	.....	MRS.M.CHADBAND.
Shorthand Typists	.....	MRS.M.TEURSTAN. MRS.I.WALTON.

School Health Service -

Senior Clerk	.....	S.JACKSON, S.E.N.
General Clerks	.....	MRS.P.PITT. MRS.M.SPEAK. MISS C.M.BANKS. MISS M.GASKELL.
Shorthand Typist/Clerk	.....	MISS D.CAVELL.
Clerk/Dental Attendant	.....	MISS D.DENT.
Dental Surgery Assistant	.....	MISS J.GREGORY.

12
SECTION 11

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in Statute Acres	4,695 acres
Area fully developed, or in course of development	3,498 acres
Population, Census 1961	80,588
Registrar General's Estimate of Population middle of 1964	79,250
Density of Population, i.e. number of persons per acre built upon	22.7
Number of inhabited houses (April 1964) according to Rate Books (including shops with living accommodation)	27,924
* Number of houses in Burnley, December 1964	29,032
Number of New Dwellings erected in 1964	258
Rateable value (April 1964)	£2,348,886
Sum represented by a Penny Rate paid in 1964/65	£9,325

* This figure includes houses temporarily uninhabited and houses which have been the subject of Clearance, Closing or Demolition Orders, but are not demolished.

11. VITAL STATISTICS.Live Births

			<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>
	M.	F.	Total	Total
Legitimate	624	622	1246	1207
Illegitimate	76	58	134	111
	<u>700</u>	<u>680</u>	<u>1380</u>	<u>1318</u>
Crude Rate per 1000 population			17.41	16.43
Rate adjusted for A.C.Factor (1.12)			19.50	18.40
Illegitimate live births (per cent.of total live births)			9.71%	8.42%

Still Births

	M.	F.	Total	Total
Legitimate	15	13	28	29
Illegitimate	3	2	5	1
	<u>18</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>30</u>
Rate per 1000 total live and still births			23.35	22.26

Total Live and Still Births 1413 1348

Infant Deaths (deaths under one year) 28 45

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	20.29	34.14
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births	22.47	31.48
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births	-	63.06

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>
<u>Neo-natal Mortality Rate</u> (deaths under four weeks per 1000 total live births)	14.49	18.97
<u>Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate</u> (deaths under one week per 1000 total live births)	13.04	15.17
<u>Perinatal Mortality Rate</u> (still births and deaths under one week combined per 1000 total live and still births)	36.09	37.09
<u>Maternal Mortality</u> (including abortion)		
No. of deaths	-	-
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	-	-
<u>Deaths</u>		
Numbers - (Males 585: Females 599)	1184	1285
Crude Rate per 1000 population	14.94	16.02
Rate adjusted for A.C. Factor (0.98)	14.64	15.70
Rates per 1000 population from:-		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.05	0.02
All forms of Tuberculosis	0.05	0.02
Respiratory diseases (excl. Pul. Tb.)	1.55	1.98
Influenza	0.03	0.01
Cancer	2.62	2.51
Notifiable Infectious Diseases (excl. Tuberculosis)	0.01	0.01
Rate per 1000 live births from:-		
Diarrhoea and Enteritis of children under 2 years	-	1.52

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1964 AND THE PREVIOUS TEN YEARS

Year	R.G.'s Population estimated to middle of each year	Live Births				Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Nett deaths belonging to the District			
		Uncorrected Number	Number (Nett)	Crude Rate	Rate adjusted for A.C. Factor	Number	Rate	Non-Residents registered in the District	Residents not registered in the District	Number	Rate per 1000 Nett Births	At all ages	
												Under 1 year of age	Crude Rate
1954	83,090	1,475	1,176	14.15	14.85	1,561	18.76	407	49	37	31.16	1,203	14.48
1955	82,870	1,494	1,181	14.25	14.96	1,699	20.50	426	42	27	22.86	1,315	15.86
1956	82,350	1,579	1,257	15.26	16.02	1,757	21.33	449	39	36	28.64	1,347	16.36
1957	81,760	1,643	1,254	15.46	16.08	1,685	20.61	474	51	36	28.48	1,262	15.44
1958	81,360	1,641	1,282	15.76	16.39	1,601	19.68	415	59	36	28.08	1,245	15.30
1959	81,080	1,641	1,273	15.70	16.33	1,760	21.70	551	44	34	26.71	1,253	15.45
1960	80,560	1,648	1,288	15.99	16.63	1,780	22.10	570	65	31	24.07	1,275	15.83
1961	80,590	1,742	1,318	16.35	17.00	1,904	23.63	577	52	35	26.55	1,379	17.11
1962	80,540	1,854	1,391	17.27	17.96	1,785	22.16	588	70	39	28.04	1,267	15.73
1963	80,200	1,756	1,318	16.43	18.40	1,720	21.45	511	76	45	34.14	1,285	16.02
Average 10 years	81,440	1,647	1,275	15.66	16.46	1,725	21.19	497	55	36	27.87	1,283	15.76
1964	79,250	1,892	1,380	17.41	19.50	1,651	20.86	535	68	28	20.29	1,184	14.94
													14.64

Rate adjusted for
A.C. Factor

- VITAL STATISTICAL TABLE -

SHOWING BIRTH RATES, MORTALITY RATES FROM ALL CAUSES, FROM TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LUNGS,
RESPIRATORY DISEASES AND MALIGNANT DISEASES, TOGETHER WITH INFANTILE MORTALITY AND
INFANTILE DIARRHOEA DEATH RATES PER 1000 BIRTHS

Year	Population	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Mortality Rate per 1000 Population from			Infantile Diarrhoea Death Rate per 1000 Live Births	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Live Births	Infantile Mortality per 1000 related Live Births, England and Wales
				Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	Malignant Diseases			
1882-1886	-	38.9	23.2	2.31	5.15	0.24	34.9	212	142
1887-1891	-	35.9	22.2	1.64	6.21	0.30	27.9	217	145
1892-1896	-	35.1	21.9	2.06	5.27	0.44	29.9	202	151
1897-1901	95,038	30.7	20.7	1.83	3.86	0.59	52.8	225	157
1902-1906	99,979	27.6	18.8	1.46	3.73	0.70	51.2	202	134
1907-1911	104,605	26.3	17.4	1.17	3.56	0.73	43.2	178	116
1912-1916	106,071	21.1	16.5	0.93	3.66	0.90	29.9	159	102
1917-1921	99,454	18.0	15.6	0.85	3.35	1.16	11.7	127	89
1922-1926	103,040	16.9	14.3	0.79	3.00	1.22	6.1	108	73
1927-1931	99,910	14.11	14.1	0.75	1.84	1.54	8.1	91.0	67
1932-1936	94,380	11.95	14.0	0.65	1.25	1.60	4.5	72.3	61
1937-1941	86,192	12.09	15.72	0.65	1.30	1.77	2.51	71.2	55
1942-1946	79,910	16.49	15.51	0.59	1.44	1.99	2.96	53.37	46
1947-1951	84,400	17.27	15.72	0.40	1.71	2.03	3.87	44.65	33
1952-1956	83,092	14.43	15.08	0.16	1.94	2.14	1.01	28.35	26
1957-1961	81,070	15.85	15.69	0.07	1.82	2.64	0.36	26.78	22
1962	80,540	17.27	15.73	0.04	1.73	2.39	0.00	28.04	21
1963	80,200	16.43	16.02	0.02	1.98	2.50	0.00	34.14	21
1964	79,250	17.41	14.94	0.05	1.55	2.62	0.00	20.29	20

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS - YEAR 1964.

	Birth Rate (Crude)	Death Rate (Crude)	Infant Mortality Rate	Stillbirth Rate and (per 1000 Live and Stillbirths)	Perinatal Mortality Rate	Death Rate from Phthisis	Death Rate from other Tubercular diseases	Maternal mortality rate per 1000 Total (Live and Stillbirths)		
								Maternal causes excluding abortion	Due to abortion	Total maternal mortality
England and Wales (Provisional)	18.4	11.3	20.0	16.3	*	0.047	0.006	0.20	0.06	0.25
Birkenhead	20.06	11.0	20.6	21.2	33.1	0.02	-	0.6	-	0.6
BURNLEY	17.41	14.94	20.29	23.35	36.09	0.05	-	-	-	-
Bury	20.05	13.14	22.49	19.68	29.01	0.01	-	-	-	-
Halifax	18.35	14.4	33.1	11.2	18.62	0.006	0.002	-	-	-
Liverpool	21.4	11.2	21.7	17.8	28.7	0.052	0.004	0.126	0.063	0.189
Manchester	20.61	11.97	28.76	20.07	35.34	0.08	0.01	0.22	0.30	0.52
Oldham	19.25	14.20	35.04	15.88	37.66	0.09	-	-	-	-
Preston	19.49	12.41	24.63	17.35	28.77	0.82	-	-	-	-
Rochdale	18.5	14.1	22.6	20.9	33.5	0.07	-	-	-	-
Salford	20.31	12.26	30.46	25.22	41.83	0.073	0.007	-	-	-
St.Helens	17.0	10.3	21.2	27.7	41.5	0.10	0.01	1.08	-	1.08
Stockport	18.47	12.24	22.4	18.27	32.81	0.028	0.007	0.372	-	0.372
Wallasey	19.45	12.77	19.90	15.18	28.90	0.068	0.010	-	-	-
Wigan	16.49	12.48	23.55	22.26	36.07	0.05	0.01	0.77	-	0.77

* Not available.

111. STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Live Births

One thousand eight hundred and ninety two live births (968 males, and 924 females) were registered in Burnley during 1964. After correction for 68 inward and 580 outward transferable births, a net total of 1380 births, or an increase of 62 on the total for 1963 is obtained.

The crude live birth rate was 17.41 as compared with 16.43 in 1963. In order, however, to compare the local rate with the rate for England and Wales, it must be adjusted, by a comparability factor, to make an approximate allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that of England and Wales as a whole. The adjusted birth rate of Burnley for 1964 is 19.50 compared with 18.4 for England and Wales.

The number of illegitimate live births was 23 more than in the previous year. The percentage of illegitimate births is 9.71 as compared with 8.42 in 1963.

Stillbirths

During the year there were 33 stillbirths, giving a rate of 23.35 per 1000 total (live and still) births, as compared with 22.26 in 1963.

Deaths

One thousand six hundred and fifty one civilian deaths were registered. Of this number, 535 deaths of non-residents, chiefly occurring in Hospitals, are excluded, leaving 1116 deaths of residents. To this number must be added 68 deaths of Burnley people who have died in other districts.

After these corrections a net total of 1184 deaths is obtained (males 585, females 599) giving a crude death rate of 14.94 per thousand of population, as compared with 16.02 for 1963 and 15.76, the average for the previous ten years. The adjusted death rate for Burnley is 14.64, and is considerably higher than the death rate for England and Wales, which has a rate of 11.3.

There were 33 deaths of children under 5 years of age, representing 2.8% of the total deaths; of these 28 were children under 1 year of age. Three deaths were of children between 5 and 15 years of age; 57 deaths were of persons aged 15 to 45 years; 272 between 45 and 65 years; and 819 or 69.17% of the total deaths were aged 65 years and upwards.

92.1% of the deaths were persons over 45 years of age.

Percentage of deaths in year groups according to age

Ages	1921 %	1931 %	1941 %	1951 %	1961 %	1964 %
Under 1 year	19	8	6	2.8	2.5	2.4
1 - 4 years	7	4	2	0.9	0.4	0.4
5 - 14 years	3	2	1	0.8	0.4	0.3
15 - 44 years	15	15	10	5.3	3.9	4.8
45 - 64 years	26	31	30	25.9	22.4	22.9
65 years and over	30	40	51	64.3	70.4	69.2

The table as detailed above shows that 69.2% of the deaths occur in people over sixty-five years of age, whereas in 1921 the figure was 30%. It also shows the very marked reduction in the percentage of deaths in the younger age groups compared with forty three years ago.

TABLE SHOWING BIRTH RATES AND SELECTED DEATH RATES, 1964.
(ENGLAND AND WALES & BURNLEY)

	England & Wales (Provisional figures)	Burnley
	Rates per 1000 Home Population	
<u>BIRTHS</u> -		
Live	18.4	19.50(b)
Still)	0.31	0.42
	16.3(a)	23.35(a)
<u>DEATHS</u> -		
All Causes	11.3	14.64(b)
Malignant Neoplasms of)		
Lungs and Bronchus)	0.53	0.68
	Rates per 1000 Live Births	
Deaths under one year of age	20.0	20.29

(a) Per 1000 Total (Live and Still) Births.

(b) Adjusted by Registrar-General's A.C.F. figure.

Trend of Population

The Registrar General's Estimate of Population at the middle of 1964 is 79,250 or 950 less than that of 1963. The population figure at the 1961 Census was 80,588.

The highest census record of population was in 1911 when the peak figure of 106,322 was reached. The present population is only about 74% of that figure. During the seven years prior to 1964, the decrease averaged about 383 a year.

In 1960, 1961 and 1962 the population figure changed little, in fact there was a slight increase in 1961. In 1964 there was a considerable drop in population, bringing the figure to below 80,000.

Crematorium

The Crematorium was opened in September 1958 and serves the town and the surrounding districts. The largest proportion of the cremations carried out are in respect of residents of Nelson, Colne, Burnley Rural district and the townships in Rossendale Valley.

Each year, the number of cremations has increased, and it will be seen from the figures below that well over a thousand cremations a year are now being undertaken. In 1964, 489 cremations were in respect of Burnley residents, and 774 in respect of non-Burnley residents.

The Medical Officer of Health is appointed Medical Referee with the Deputy Medical Officer of Health as Deputy Medical Referee.

The following figures show the number of cremations authorised by the Medical Referees since September 1958:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Cremations</u>
1958 (3 months) ...	216
1959	778
1960	935
1961	1064
1962	1144
1963	1222
1964	1263

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S SHORT LIST SHOWING CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY DURING 1964.

Causes of Death	Sex	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1- 5-	5- 15-	15- 25-	25- 35-	35- 45-	45- 55-	55- 65-	65- 75 and over	All Ages
1. Tuberculosis, respira- tory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
2. Tuberculosis, other ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
4. Diphtheria	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	5	17
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	7	14
11. Malignant neoplasms, lung, bronchus	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	23	15	4	50
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	4
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	6	1	15
13. Malignant neoplasm uterus	F	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	7	3	17
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	11	15	9	45
	F	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	11	13	13	41
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	4
16. Diabetes	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	13	14	26	58
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	38	58	107
18. Coronary disease, angina	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	41	54	27	137
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	16	42	34	96

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S SHORT LIST SHOWING CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY DURING 1964 (contd)

Causes of Death	Sex	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over	All Ages
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	5
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
20. Other heart disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	4	10	25	43
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	13	13	39	69
21. Other circulatory disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	8	15	26
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	10	29	49
22. Influenza	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	M	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	9	6	21
	F	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	7	10	24
24. Bronchitis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	21	17	49
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	8	8	22
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	5
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	6
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	6	13
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	5
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malforma- tions	M	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	F	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
32. Other defined and ill- defined diseases	M	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	4	11	29	54
	F	10	-	-	1	1	4	3	3	3	8	51	84
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	-	-	-	-	4	2	1	-	2	1	1	11
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
34. All other accidents.....	M	1	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	3	8	17
	F	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	14	22
35. Suicide	M	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	4	-	10
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
36. Homicide and operations of war	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
TOTAL (all causes)	M	9	4	1	1	9	6	20	40	128	179	188	585
	F	11	4	4	2	4	6	12	28	76	176	276	599

Causes of Death

The table shown below gives the chief causes of death:-

	<u>Number of Deaths</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Deaths</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 Population</u>
Coronary Disease	233	19.68	2.94
Other Heart Diseases ...	122	10.30	1.54
Malignant Neoplasms	208	17.57	2.62
Intra-cranial vascular lesions (Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.)	165	13.94	2.08
Respiratory Disease (other than Tuberculosis)	123	10.39	1.55
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	75	6.33	0.95
Accidents, Violence, etc.	53	4.48	0.67
Nephritis	18	1.52	0.23
Suicides	13	1.10	0.16

Diseases of the heart continue to cause the highest number of deaths, 29.98% of the deaths being attributed to cardiac lesions. The 233 deaths from coronary disease compare with 261 for the previous year, and all but one were in persons of or over 45 years of age. Fifty nine per cent. of the deaths from coronary disease occurred in men.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis

During the year there were no deaths from gastro-enteritis in children under two years of age.

Deaths in Hospitals

One thousand and eighteen deaths occurred in the Burnley Hospitals during the year. Those shown below as dying in the Maternity Hospital are mainly deaths of newly-born infants.

	<u>Deaths of Burnley Residents</u>	<u>Deaths of Non- Residents</u>	<u>Total</u>
General Hospital	308	283	591
Victoria Hospital	142	143	285
Bank Hall Maternity Hospital ..	15	21	36
Marsden Hospital	44	62	106
TOTAL	509	509	1018

Malignant Neoplasms

(Quinquennial Averages)

Cancer deaths
of a percentage
of total deaths

Average for years 1945 - 49	12.9%
Average for years 1950 - 54	13.6%
Average for years 1955 - 59	16.3%
Average for years 1960 - 64	15.9%

All forms of malignant neoplasms (including leukaemia) accounted for 113 deaths of men and 95 deaths of women. The highest number of such deaths occurred in the age group 55 to 74 years. Three occurred in persons under 25 years of age.

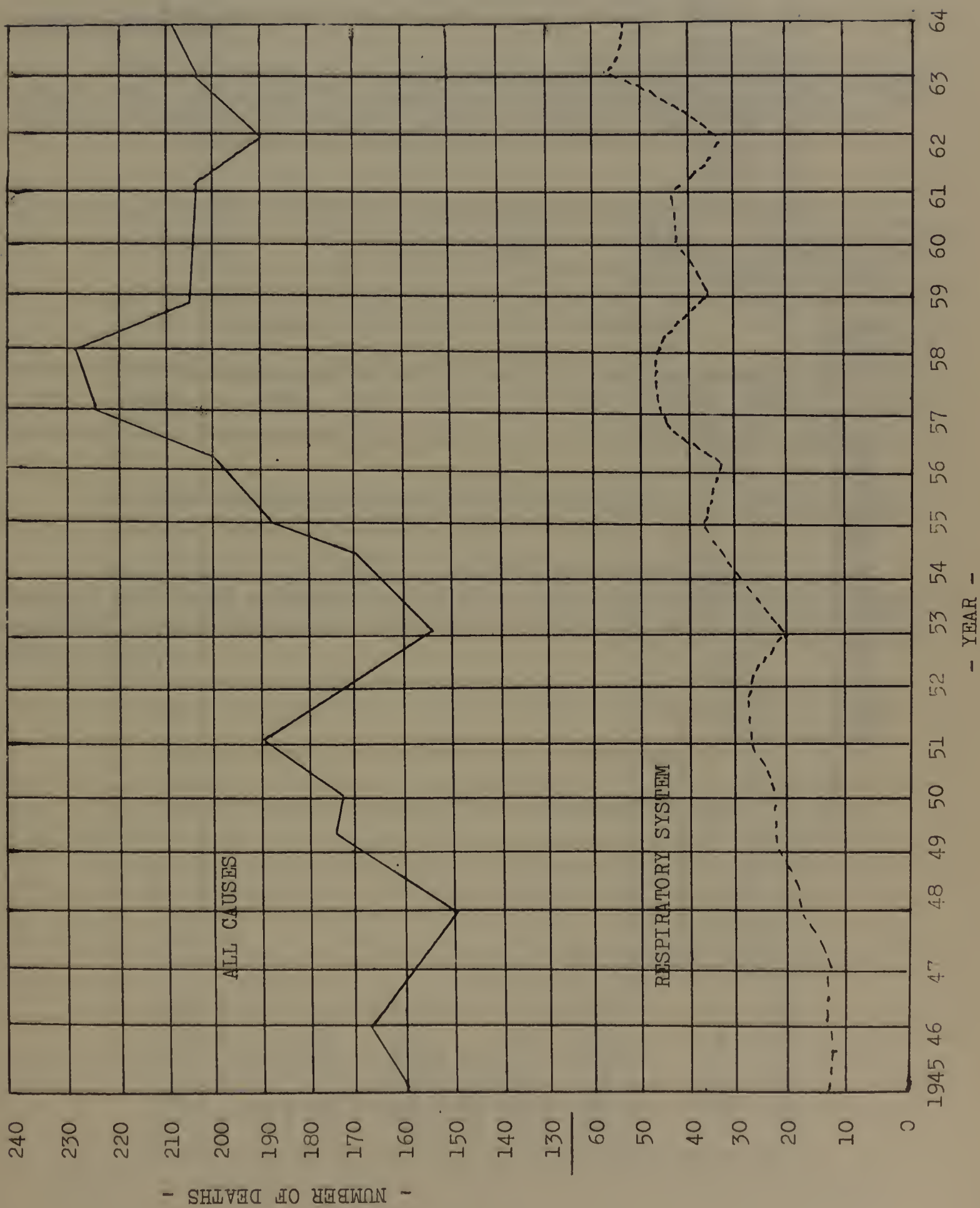
The total number of cancer deaths shows an increase of seven over the figure for 1963. The trend of deaths from all forms of cancer during the last quarter of a century is shown on the accompanying chart, which also shows the deaths from cancer of the respiratory system (lungs, bronchus and larynx). Deaths from respiratory cancer was two less than the previous year. Fifty lung cancer deaths occurred in men and four in women.

It should be particularly noted that the number of lung cancer deaths is much higher in men than in women.

Deaths from Cancer during the last twenty years are as follows:-

Year	No. of Deaths from Cancer	% of Total Deaths	Year	No. of Deaths from Cancer	% of Total Deaths
1945	160	12.9	1955	191	14.5
1946	169	13.9	1956	199	14.8
1947	160	11.8	1957	224	17.8
1948	153	12.7	1958	224	17.9
1949	176	13.4	1959	208	16.6
1950	173	13.2	1960	207	16.2
1951	193	13.3	1961	206	14.9
1952	173	14.5	1962	193	15.2
1953	158	13.1	1963	201	15.6
1954	169	14.0	1964	208	17.6

DEATHS FROM CANCER - 1945-1964.



INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1964
NET DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR.

Causes of Death	Age at Death										Totals			General Hospital *	Victoria Hospital *	Bank Hall Hospital *	Marsden Hospital *
	Under 1 day		1-7 days		Over 1 week to 4 weeks		Over 1 month to 6 months		Over 6 months to 12 months								
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
	Both Sexes	F	M	Both Sexes													
Intra-cranial and spinal injury at birth	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	2	-	
Gastro-enteritis..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Asphyxia and Atelectasis	2	3	-	4	-	-	1	1	1	3	9	12	-	1	8	-	
Pneumonia (all forms)	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	-	-	
Prematurity	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	2	-	
Microcephaly, Hydrocephaly and Anencephaly	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	
Septicaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Congenital Malformations ...	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	2	1	
Spina Bifida	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Haemorrhagic disease of newborn	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	
All Other Causes..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	
Totals all causes	7	7	1	4	1	1	3	2	1	13	15	28	1	3	16	1	

* Denotes that the figures shown in these columns are also included in the age groups.

Infant Mortality

Fifty one deaths of infants under one year were registered during 1964. After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, a net total of 28 deaths is obtained, which is seventeen less than in 1963.

Live Births			Infant Deaths			Infant Death Rate per 1000 Live Births		
M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	BOTH SEXES
700	680	1380	13	15	28	18.57	22.06	20.29

The infant mortality rate (20.29) is slightly higher than the rate for the whole of England and Wales, which is 20.0.

Twenty deaths of infants occurred within four weeks of birth, giving a NEO-NATAL MORTALITY of 14.49 per 1000 live births. This neo-natal mortality is also higher than the rate for the whole of England and Wales, which is 13.8.

SECTION III.PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The incidence and deaths from some of the notifiable diseases during 1964 are as follows:-

	No. of cases notified	Case rate per 1000 of population	No. of Deaths
Scarlet Fever	81	1.02	-
Whooping Cough	134	1.69	-
Measles	295	3.72	-
Dysentery	7	0.09	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	0.02	-
Erysipelas	2	0.02	-
Food Poisoning	8	0.10	-
Meningococcal Infection ..	2	0.02	-
Typhoid Fever	1	0.01	1
Respiratory Tuberculosis	21	0.26	4
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	3	0.04	-

SCARLET FEVER notifications increased during the last quarter of the year. None of the eighty one cases notified were removed to hospital.

One hundred and thirty four cases of WHOOPING COUGH were notified, and 89% of these occurred in the first three months of the year. It is interesting to note that 85 of the children had been vaccinated against the disease.

Two hundred and ninety five cases of MEASLES occurred. They were scattered generally throughout the town. Seventy four per cent. of these occurred during the last quarter of the year. One hundred and ninety three were children under school age. One case was admitted to hospital. The number of measles notifications is much less than in the previous year.

GERMAN MEASLES numbered 41 during 1964. Of these 30 occurred in children under school age.

There were 2 cases of PUERPERAL PYREXIA, notified by general practitioners.

DYSENTERY notifications numbered 7, of which 3 were children under five years of age and four were adults.

Eight cases of FOOD POISONING were notified. In 5 cases the causative agent was not identified. One was identified as Salmonella Enteritidis, Phage Type 6, and two as Salmonella Enteritidis, Phage Type 9. Four were family outbreaks and four were single cases.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS - There were no notified cases of Poliomyelitis during the year under review.

TYPHOID FEVER - There was one notification - a male student, who contracted the disease whilst on a Continental camping holiday.

AGE GROUPING OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1964.

Notifiable Diseases	TOTAL	At ages - Year												No. removed to hospital
		Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 - 9 yrs.	10 - 14 yrs.	15 - 24 yrs.	25 - 34 yrs.	35 - 44 yrs.	45 - 64 yrs.	65 and over	
Scarlet Fever	81	-	3	6	9	19	34	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	134	7	20	23	18	20	40	4	1	1	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria & Memb. Croup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	295	7	38	42	54	52	100	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
German Measles	41	13	12	3	1	1	9	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Primary Pneumonia	13	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	1	5
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Dysentery	7	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Enteric Fever (excl. Para-Typhoid)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Tuberculosis of Lungs	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	8	8	1	5
Other forms of Tuberculosis	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Virus Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	8	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	3	1	-	1	-	1
TOTALS	613	31	76	76	82	93	186	16	9	11	13	16	4	20

DISINFECTION - INFECTIOUS DISEASES, ETC.

Total visits to houses in connection with infectious diseases	309
Total number of houses disinfected	-
Total articles of bedding, etc., disinfected	3523
Cleansing baths given to verminous persons, scabies cases, etc.	255

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table shows the number of primary notifications received, and the number of deaths from tuberculosis occurring during the year.

Primary Notifications and Deaths 1964.

Age Group	Notifications		Deaths	
	Resp.	Non-Resp.	Resp.	Non-Resp.
0-1	-	-	-	-
1-2	-	-	-	-
2-3	-	-	-	-
3-4	-	-	-	-
4-5	-	-	-	-
5-10	-	1	-	-
10-15	-	-	-	-
15-20	-	-	-	-
20-25	2	-	-	-
25-35	2	-	-	-
35-45	8	1	1	-
45-55	4	-	1	-
55-65	4	-	2	-
65-75	1	1	-	-
75+	-	-	-	-
	21	3	4	-

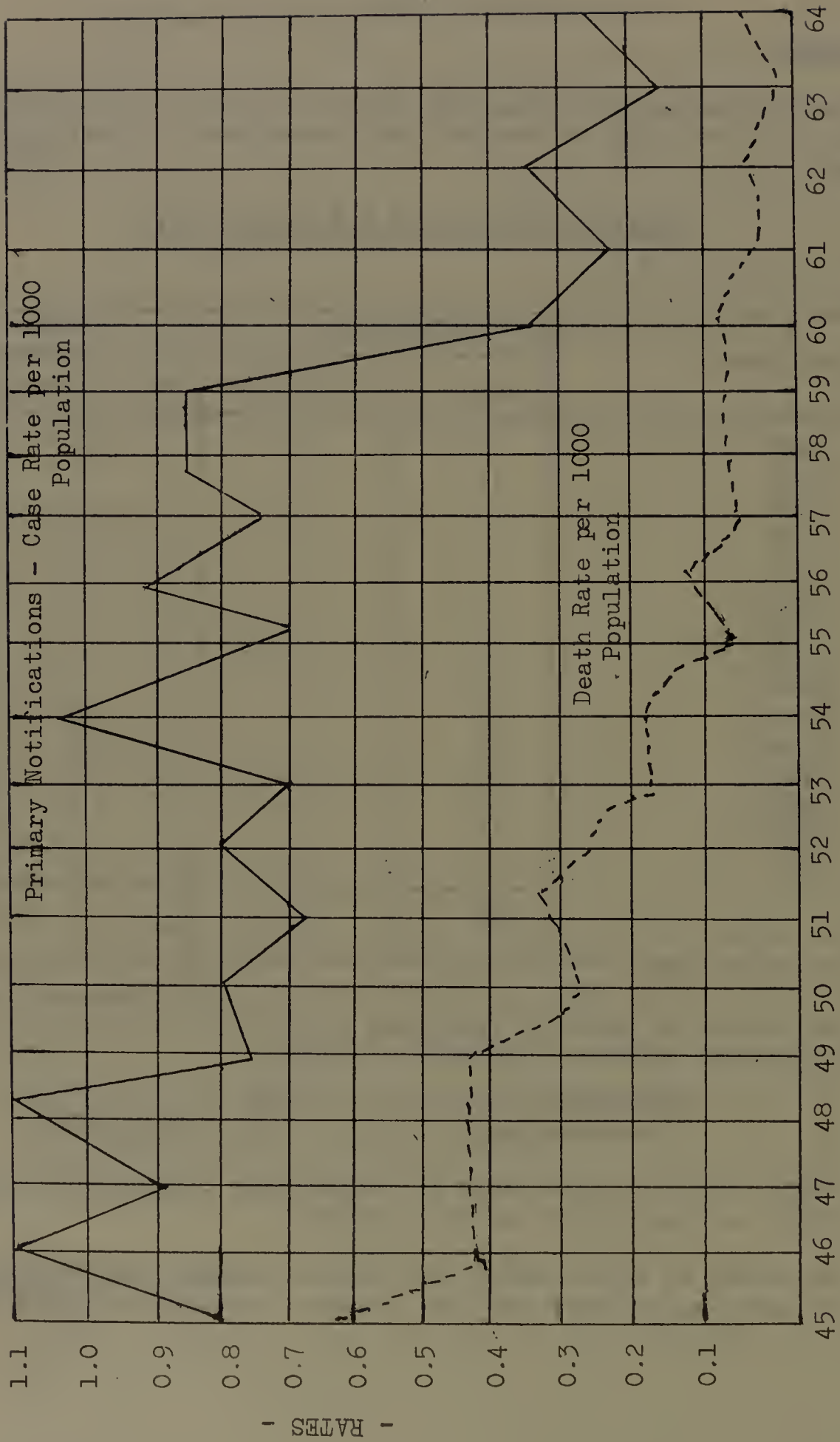
The number of patients remaining on the "live" Notification Register at the end of 1964 were:-

Respiratory 431
 Non-Respiratory 56 - TOTAL 487

There were five more cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified than in 1963, and there were two more deaths.

The chart on Page 32 shows the trend of respiratory tuberculosis during the last twenty years and the decrease in deaths, especially since 1951.

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS



After-Care and Prevention -

Visits by Health Visitors -

To homes of patients, (a) primary visits	422
(b) subsequent visits	965
Extra nourishment (milk) supplied (pints)	12278
Paper Handkerchiefs issued	24100
Bottles of Disinfectant supplied	55

VENEREAL DISEASES

The following information is obtained from the statistical return for 1964 supplied by the Consultant Venereologist of the local hospital group.

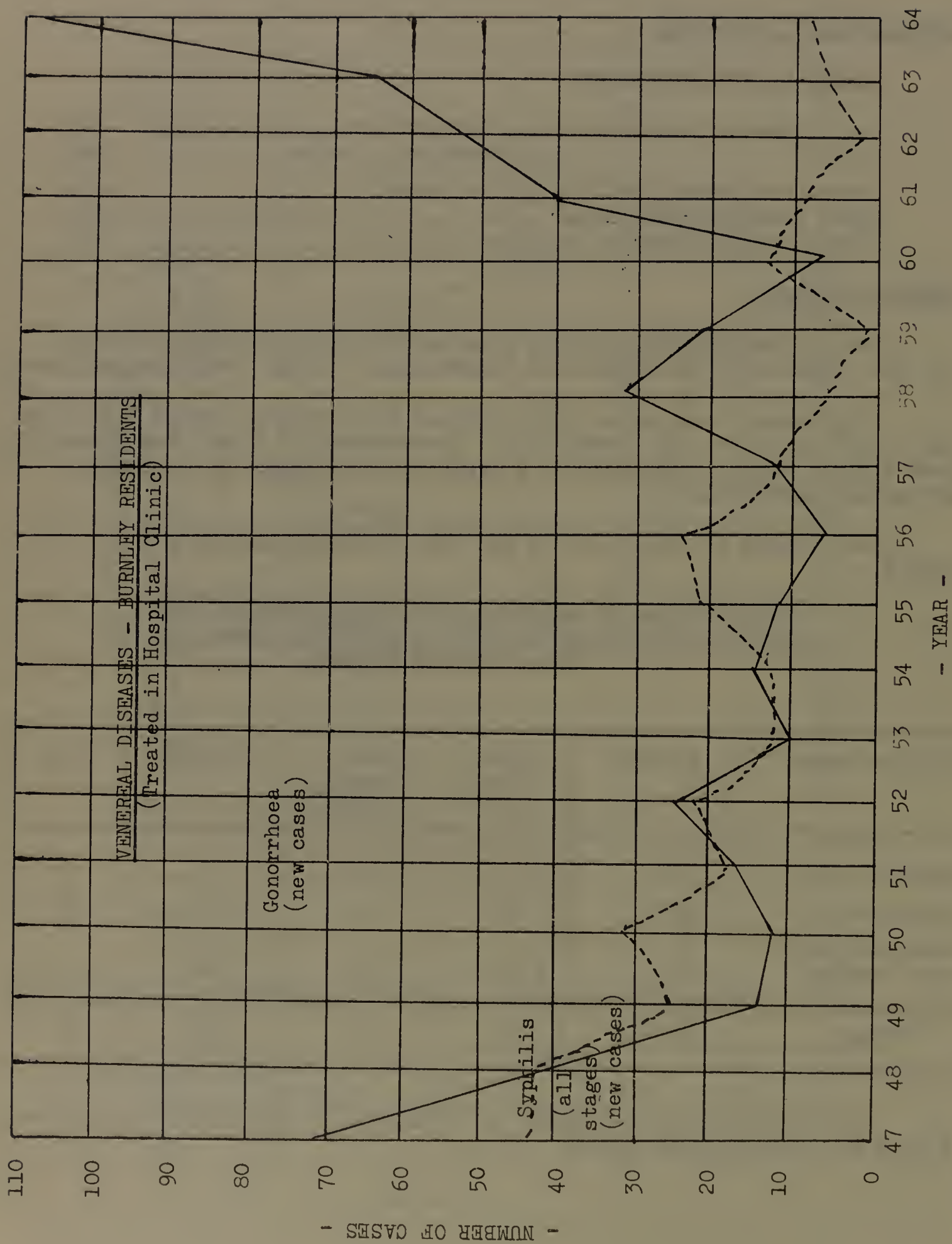
The number of new cases dealt with at the treatment centre during the year under review was 421 (Syphilis 15: Gonorrhoea 153: Other Conditions 253). These figures show a considerable increase in the number of new cases, particularly gonorrhoea.

Two hundred and forty six of the new cases were residents of Burnley.

Table showing the number of new cases attending the Treatment Centre during 1964, according to areas in which patients resided.

No.of new cases	Burnley	Lancs. County	West Riding County	Others	Total
Syphilis	8	7	-	-	15
Gonorrhoea	107	40	2	4	153
Conditions other than Venereal	131	104	6	12	253
TOTALS	246	151	8	16	421

The accompanying chart shows the incidence of syphilis and gonorrhoea during the last eighteen years.



SECTION IVVACCINATION AND IMMUNISATIONVaccination against Smallpox

The number of vaccinations carried out was appreciably higher than in 1963. As recommended by the Ministry, children are being vaccinated between the ages of 1 and 2 years of age.

There were 454 primary vaccinations and 131 re-vaccinations carried out during the year under review.

Return showing number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations during 1964

	Primary Vaccinations					Re-vaccinations				
	Ages at Date of Vaccination					Ages at Date of Re-Vacn.				
	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 and over	Total	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 and over	Total
Local Health Authority Clinics	3	245	18	36	302	-	4	13	60	77
Medical Practitioners	25	73	18	36	152	-	4	10	40	54
TOTALS	28	318	36	72	454	-	8	23	100	131

Immunisation against Diphtheria

Of the 1318 children born in 1963, only 756 (or 57.36%) were immunised against diphtheria by the end of 1964. The number of children under 15 years of age who received primary injections in 1964 was 1301, which is 74 more than in the previous year. It is important that re-inforcing or "booster" injections be given to those who were given primary injections a few years previously, so that immunity is maintained. During 1964 1089 children received re-inforcing injections compared with 1064 in the previous year. Most of these "booster" injections were given in schools.

It is of course common knowledge that diphtheria has not been prevalent for a number of years. Continued protection of the child population is most essential and it is important they continue to receive primary and re-inforcing injections at the appropriate ages. This cannot be stressed too strongly upon parents.

It is pleasing to note the steady increase in the number of re-inforcing injections given, now that these are being carried out in the schools.

Vaccination against Whooping Cough

Since the scheme for protective vaccination against Whooping Cough came into operation eleven years ago, some 9,324 primary and 1,610 re-inforcing injections have been given. During the year under review, 847 children received primary vaccination and 490 who had been vaccinated earlier in life were given a "booster" injection. The majority of these inoculations were given in combination with inoculations against diphtheria and tetanus.

Table showing number of Vaccinations, Immunisations and
Re-inforcements carried out during 1964.

(Diphtheria - Whooping Cough - Tetanus)

	L.A. Clinics	Medical Practit- ioners	Total
<u>Diphtheria Immunisation only:</u>			
Primary ... 0 - 4 ...	-	-	-
5 - 14 ...	30	1	31
Booster ... 1 - 4 ...	3	-	3
5 - 14 ...	456	2	458
<u>Combined Injection - Diphtheria and Whooping Cough:</u>			
Primary ... 0 - 4 ...	1	-	1
5 - 14 ...	-	-	-
Booster ... 1 - 4 ...	-	-	-
5 - 14 ...	-	1	1
<u>Combined Injection - Diphtheria/ Whooping Cough/Tetanus:</u>			
Primary ... 0 - 4 ...	559	281	840
5 - 14 ...	2	4	6
Booster ... 1 - 4 ...	387	77	464
5 - 14 ...	3	22	25
<u>Diphtheria/Tetanus:</u>			
Primary ... 0 - 4 ...	3	-	3
5 - 14 ...	418	2	420
Booster ... 1 - 4 ...	10	1	11
5 - 14 ...	126	1	127
<u>Tetanus only:</u>			
Primary ... 0 - 4 ...	6	-	6
5 - 14 ...	81	1	82
Total immunised against Diphtheria 	1998	392	2390
Total vaccinated against Whooping Cough	952	385	1337

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION - TABLE SHOWING NUMBERS OF CHILDREN IMMUNISED

YEAR OF IMMUNISATION

Year Born	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	Totals	Total immunised aged under 5 years on 31st December 1964 = 3747
1964															337	337	Total immunised aged under 5 years on 31st December 1964 = 3747
1963														330	426	756	
1962													367	377	54	798	
1961												296	459	57	17	929	
1960											424	452	34	7	10	927	
1959											387	75	11	8	27	939	Total immunised aged 5 - 9 years on 31st December 1964 = 5408
1958									389		50	26	20	77	116	1087	
1957								168	555		29	31	91	121	109	1156	
1956							183	541	50		49	70	102	58	33	1104	
1955						155	475	67	18		120	107	153	6	6	1122	
1954					128	498	77	21	25		129	30	70	15	6	1008	Total immunised aged 10 - 14 years on 31st December 1964 = 5297
1953				56	564	65	20	14	13		73	26	59	38	101	1035	
1952			75	504	82	30	22	15	8		60	17	13	122	56	1009	
1951		58	618	78	21	15	17	3	5		57	76	67	10	3	1029	
1950	33	611	150	38	21	17	10	6	6		131	102	90	1	-	1216	

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

The scheme for vaccination against poliomyelitis commenced in 1956 and during the year under review no cases of acute poliomyelitis were notified.

Vaccination statistics are given below and the tables show details of vaccinations carried out during 1964, and the numbers vaccinated since the commencement of the scheme. The change in the lay-out of the statistical table (c) is a result of the amended Return of the Ministry of Health.

(a) Vaccinations in 1964.

Age Group	No. of persons who have received (Primary Course)		Total	No. of persons who have received Re-inforcing Doses				
	2nd Inj. Salk	3rd Dose of Oral		3rd Inj. Salk	4th Inj. Salk	Re-inforcing Doses of Oral Vaccine		Total
						After 2 Salk Doses	After 3 Salk or 2 Salk and 1 Oral	
Children born in 1964	11	113	124					
Children born in 1963	29	522	551					
Children born in 1962	5	64	95	46	24	4	625	699
Children born in 1961	4	49	53					
Children and young persons born in years 1943-1960	11	96	107					
Young persons born in years 1933-1942	6	64	70					
Others	21	47	68					
TOTAL	90	976	1066	46	24	4	625	699

(b) Vaccinations 1956 - 1961.

Year	Primary Course (Two Injections)				1st Booster All Groups	2nd Booster 5-11 years
	0 - 15 yrs.	16 - 25 yrs.	26-34 yrs.	Other Priority Groups		
1956	224	-	-	-	-	-
1957	1995	-	-	-	-	-
1958	7447	355	453	25	-	-
1959	8952	3071	353	41	7872	-
1960	1377	632	134	3	10968	-
1961	1443	1209	1444	270	2917	5-1-
TOTAL	19466	5267	4104	368	21757	5-1-

(c) Vaccinations 1962 - 1964.

Year	Persons who have received (Primary Course)				No. of persons who have received re-inforcing Doses			
	2nd Inj. Salk or 3rd Dose Oral				3rd Inj. Salk	4th Inj. Salk	Re-inforcing Dose of Oral vaccine after -	
	Children born after 1960	Children & young persons born 1943-60	Young Persons Born 1933 - 1942	Others			2 Salk Doses	3 Salk or 2 Salk and 1 Oral
1962	595	545	319	608	673	42	2254	642
1963	723	101	49	54	65	31	194	846
1964	823	107	70	68	46	24	4	625
TOTALS	2141	753	438	730	784	97	2452	2113

Vaccination against Tuberculosis (B.C.G.).

The numbers of children tested and vaccinated each year since the inauguration of the scheme in 1954 is as follows:-

		<u>Tested</u>	<u>Vaccinated</u>
1954	.....	568	421
1955	.....	491	391
1956	.....	588	465
1957	.....	707	582
1958	.....	616	491
1959	.....	723	652
1960	.....	869	728
1961	.....	880	717
1962	.....	776	665
1963	.....	681	558
1964	.....	656	572

Further details of these are given in my report as Principal School Medical Officer, which is bound with this report.

In addition, the Chest Physicians of the local hospital group vaccinated 39 children. Seventeen of these were children of tuberculous parents, 2 were sisters of patients and the remainder lived in close contact with tuberculous relatives or friends.

The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 626. This figure includes students and the 14 year-old group.

B.C.G. VACCINATION

RETURN FOR 1964

Age	CONTACTS								13 yr. old group of school child- ren	14 yr. old group and stud- ents	Total
	Under 1 yr.	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15 and over			
No. vaccinated	14	5	1	6	4	5	4	-	572	15	626

Since the commencement of B.C.G. vaccination, seven thousand five hundred and seventy seven persons, apart from hospital nurses, have been vaccinated.

SECTION VCARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDRENInfant Welfare Centres

There are nine child welfare centre clinics held each week as follows: Monday - Gannow Clinic; Tuesday - Bank Hall Welfare Centre and Fulfilled Infant Welfare Centre; Wednesday - Mount Pleasant and Queensgate Church Halls; Thursday - Florence Street Mission Hall and Fulfilled Infant Welfare Centre; Friday - Gannow Clinic and Bank Hall Welfare Centre.

A new Centre in the Fulfilled district of the town was opened in March. This was long overdue and is appreciated by the mothers resident in that area.

The treatments and specialist clinics provided for school children, are also available for children referred from child welfare centres, and statistical details of attendances at clinics are shown on Page 21 of my report as Principal School Medical Officer, which is printed with this report.

Of the infants born during the year, 58.8% attended the child welfare centres. Of the total attendances at the centres, 35.9% were made by infants born during 1964. The total attendances were 17,451 which is 2,718 more than in 1963.

PARTICULARS OF WORK AT THE INFANT WELFARE CENTRES DURING THE YEAR ARE AS FOLLOWS:-

CENTRE	No. of Sessions	No. of children who attended born in			Total No. of children who attended	No. of attendances of children who were born in			Total No. of attendances	Average attendance	No. of Doctor's Consultations	
		1964	1963	1959/62		1964	1963	1959/62			Under 1 year	1-5 years
GANNOW.....	96	17	14	200	523	1227	1200	1079	3542	37	662	281
BANK HALL.....	53	-	127	175	302	569	1	656	2044	39	408	164
FLORENCE ST.....	52	11	120	150	381	600	4	754	2400	46	437	189
QUEENSGATE.....	101	10	170	196	476	940	1107	744	2791	27	489	270
MOUNT PLEASANT.....	53	10	120	190	444	1270	150	1104	3624	68	510	275
FULFILLED.....	70	159	59	4	302	1455	795	737	2987	43	477	100
TOTAL.....	425	205	756	775	2544	7667	1110	5074	17451	250	2957	126

Welfare Foods and Vitamin Supplements for Children and Expectant Mothers

Welfare foods are sold and distributed from a central distribution shop in the Health Department, and from the child welfare centres. The number of tins of national dried milk sold was, however, 2033 less than in the previous year. The sales of Vitamin A and D tablets shows an increase of 245 packets, and there were 147 less bottles of cod liver oil distributed. Orange juice sales showed an increase of 231.

The amounts sold and distributed from 1st January to 31st December, 1964, were:-

Distribution Centre	National Dried Milk (tins)	Cod Liver Oil (bottles)	Vitamin A & D Tablets (packets)	Orange Juice (bottles)
18 Nicholas St., Burnley.	9,792	869	1,503	10,369
Infant Welfare Centres.	2,978	874	507	5,539
Combined Total Issues.	12,770	1,743	2,010	15,908

In addition to the above, 28 lbs. of cod liver oil and malt, and iron preparations and other vitamin products were distributed where necessary.

Dental Treatment (Report by the Chief Dental Officer).

Nineteen expectant and 7 nursing mothers were referred to the dental clinic from the ante-natal clinics of the domiciliary midwifery service and the maternity hospital. Twenty five attended for inspection and were found to need dental treatment. In addition, one patient referred in 1963 continued treatment.

Fourteen of the mothers received part treatment only, and 5 together with the one carried over from 1963 completed their treatment. Three patients were awaiting further treatment at the end of the year.

Six mothers were provided with dentures, and 3 dentures were repaired or re-lined.

In addition to the treatment figures shown in the following tables, 9 dressings and 44 local anaesthetics were given to maternity and child welfare patients.

Children under five years of age who attend Nursery or Infant Schools are inspected during routine school dental inspections.. No children were referred to the dental clinic from infant welfare centres. Appointments were requested from parents for 12 children under 5 years of age not attending schools. In addition to treatment figures shown in the following table, 3 dressings were provided and 1 local anaesthetic given.

No separate sessions have been held for Maternity and Child Welfare patients, both inspections and treatment being carried out in the normal School Health Service dental sessions.

With the continuing shortage of Dental Officers, it would be impracticable to hold regular sessions for inspection of expectant mothers, but they are informed by the midwives of their entitlement to free inspection and treatment at either the clinic or any practitioner working under the National Health Service.

Numbers Provided with Dental Treatment.

	<u>Expectant and Nursing Mothers.</u>	<u>Children under 5 yrs. and not eligible for school dental service.</u>
No. examined	25	12
No. commencing treatment	23	10
No. of treatment courses completed	6	6

Forms of Dental Treatment Provided.

	<u>Expectant and Nursing Mothers.</u>	<u>Children under 5 yrs. and not eligible for school dental service.</u>
Scalings and gum treatment ...	23	-
Fillings	62	-
Silver nitrate treatment	-	2
Crown or Inlays	-	-
Extractions	54	8
General Anaesthetics	2	3
Dentures provided:-		
Full upper or lower	6	-
Partial upper or lower	4	-
Radiographs	5	-

Births

The number of births notified after adjustment for transferred notifications was 1401. (One thousand three hundred and seventy live births and 31 still births). This is 80 more than in the previous year.

The 1401 live and still births were notified by the following:-

Midwives	478
Maternity and General Hospitals ...	923
	<hr/>
	1401

Attendance at Birth

Enquiries made, showed that of the 1661 confinements which occurred in the Borough -

167 were attended by both doctors and midwives.
308 were attended by midwives only.
1184 occurred in the local hospitals.
1 was attended by a doctor only.
1 was not attended by either doctor or midwife.

Of the 1481 births notified from hospitals, 511 were in respect of mothers who were resident outside the County Borough.

Stillbirths

Thirty one stillbirths (after adjustment for transferred notifications) were notified in 1964 as compared with thirty two in 1963. Enquiries elicited that the following conditions appeared to contribute to the stillbirths.

Intracranial haemorrhage	1
Foetal Anoxia	6
Anoxia and prolapse of cord	1
Anoxia due to placental insufficiency	1
Erythroblastosis due to Rh.incompatibility	2
Rh.incompatibility	2
Breech delivery	1
Breech delivery. Footling presentation	1
Umbilical cord tightly around infant's neck - short cord	1
Prolapse of cord due to fall	1
Ante partum haemorrhage	1
Intra uterine death	2
Hydrocephalus	1
Hydiamnios Anencephalic	1
Anencephalic foetus	2
Cause unknown	7

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

One case was notified during 1964.

Pemphigus Neonatorum

No cases were notified during 1964.

Care of Premature Infants

One hundred and two Burnley babies, representing 7.4% of the total born alive during the year, weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth. These were followed up by the Health Visitors immediately after the midwife ceased to attend, or after discharge from hospital, and thereafter at frequent intervals.

Of these 102 premature infants, 26 were born at home and 76 in hospital. The 26 infants born prematurely at home represents 5.4% of the total domiciliary live births, whilst the 76 born in hospital are equivalent to 8.5% of the live births in hospitals. This higher rate in hospital births is due to the fact that expectant mothers in whom difficulties or complications are present or anticipated, are advised to enter hospital for their confinements. Of the 26 infants born at home 16 were transferred to hospital for special care, 2 of which died within 24 hours of birth and 1 within 7 days of birth. Seven survived beyond 28 days. Of the remaining 10 who were nursed at home, 1 died within 24 hours of birth and the remaining 9 all survived beyond 28 days. Of the 76 born in hospital, 65 survived beyond 28 days.

The equipment maintained to provide for the needs of babies born prematurely at home was loaned to households where suitable provision was not available.

Although no special unit is available at any local hospital for the reception of babies born prematurely in their own homes, no difficulty has been experienced in having infants and their mothers admitted to Bank Hall Maternity Hospital when this was found necessary.

Congenital Malformations

In accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Health, a Register has been maintained from the beginning of the year of all congenital malformations observed in the newborn. Twenty-seven babies were found to be suffering from congenital defects. Four of the twenty-seven were still-born babies.

Register of children "at risk"

At the end of the year, there were 393 children "at risk".

Care of Illegitimate Children

The Committee of Management of the House of Help continues to undertake, through their social worker, the after-care of unmarried mothers and illegitimate children on behalf of the Local Authority. Fifty-two cases were investigated during the year. In 26 instances satisfactory arrangements were made for the babies to be kept by their mothers; 16 babies were placed for adoption and one baby was placed under local authority care. Five children were unborn at the end of the year, and information of the remaining four was unobtainable.

Arrangements were made through the House of Help for 21 of the expectant mothers to be admitted to moral welfare homes, the local authority contributing towards the cost of maintenance in twelve cases.

Maternal Mortality

No Burnley women died in consequence of pregnancy or childbirth during 1964.

Puerperal Pyrexia

Two cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during the year, both of which were domiciliary confinements.

Child Guardianship

To provide for the emergency care of any child in the priority classes, three guardians may be appointed to receive in their homes, at very short notice, not more than two children each. Annual retaining fees are paid to the guardians.

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

In Burnley there are no privately administered nurseries or nurseries established by employers for children of their employees.

At the end of the year, there were 5 child minders registered to provide for the care of 19 children.

SECTION VIHEALTH VISITING SERVICE

Thirteen thousand two hundred and eight routine infant visits were made by the Health Visitors. Three thousand six hundred and forty nine were made to babies born during the year and nine thousand five hundred and fifty nine to children up to five years of age. In addition, the Health Visitors made 309 visits to cases of infectious disease.

The staff of the Health Visitors Section was one below strength, but one student was under training.

Details of Work of Health Visitors during 1964Maternity and Child Welfare

First visits to newly born infants	1336	
Re-visits to infants born in 1964	2313	
Visits to infants born in 1963	3372	
Visits to infants born in 1962 to 1959	6187	13208

Visits in connection with:-

Infectious diseases	309
After-Care - Care of the Aged	240
Mentally disordered persons	7
Convalescent cases	16
Persons discharged from hospital	13
Midwives supervision	234
Maternity Hospital Bed Bureau enquiries	196
Others (including accidents in the home)	879
Number of sessions at Infant Welfare Centres	433
Number of attendances at the Centres by Health Visitors	1099

Tuberculosis

Visits to Tuberculous Cases by T.B. Health Visitor:-

No. of households visited first time during 1964	422
No. of subsequent visits to T.B. households	965
Number of sessions attended at the Chest Clinic (Day - 81: Evening - 24)	105

School Medical Service

Number of days on which the School Clinic was open	256
Number of attendances at Clinic	14767
Number of follow-up visits paid to School Children	2302
Number of surveys of Schools for Hygiene Inspection	96
Number of pupils examined at Hygiene Inspection	25400

SECTION VIIDOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICEMidwives' Act.

Thirty five midwives notified their intention to practise midwifery during 1964.

They were employed as follows:-

In the Maternity Hospital	25
As whole-time domiciliary Municipal Midwives	10

Domiciliary Midwifery

Three hundred and six visits were paid by the Non-Medical Supervisor to the midwives during the year. The Supervisor also interviewed midwives at the Health Office weekly. No midwife was suspended from practice.

A total of 1661 confinements occurred in the Borough, including women who came into the town from other areas. Of these, 1184 took place in hospital, 475 were attended by the whole-time domiciliary midwives employed by the authority (308 as midwives and 167 as maternity nurses) one was attended by the doctor only and one was not attended by either doctor or midwife. Thirty five babies received oxygen by means of the Sparklette Oxygen Resuscitator.

In 1964 domiciliary confinements were 28.6% of the total. The ample provision in the Maternity Hospital and the Maternity Homes in the area of the Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee is sufficient not only for those mothers who require to be admitted for clinical and social reasons, but also for many normal cases which could be confined satisfactorily in their own homes.

During the year, 521 maternity outfits were provided free of charge to expectant mothers who required them for their confinements in their own homes.

A rota system of work for the midwives was introduced five years ago and works quite successfully. It provides them with periods of duty on "day deliveries" and "night deliveries", "emergency call" and "nursing duties". This system ensures a maximum of off-duty time for the midwives, particularly at night. The ambulance service takes all midwifery calls and transmits them by telephone or other means direct to the midwife concerned. Transport is always available where necessary for those midwives without their own cars.

Medical Aid Summoned by Midwives

Thirty seven records of sending for medical aid under Rule E13 of the Central Midwives' Board were received from the midwives in respect of domiciliary cases. Of these 30 were on account of complications or difficult conditions of the mothers and 7 of conditions in the new born infants.

The Emergency Obstetric Unit (Flying Squad) was summoned on nine occasions during the year to assist when there were complications in a confinement. There were three cases of post partum haemorrhage, five cases of retained placenta with manual removal, and one case of post partum eclampsia. Eight patients remained at home, and one patient was admitted to hospital.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Care

All general practitioners in the town are included in the list of general practitioner obstetricians.

The great majority of expectant mothers received ante-natal supervision either through the local health authority or hospital services.

The arrangements in operation for complete clinical care and supervision of expectant mothers, for the selection of maternity cases for admission to hospital and the availability of an emergency obstetric unit were outlined fully on pages 58 to 60 of the Report for the year 1957, to which reference should be made for details. No major alterations in these schemes have been made.

The Home Help Service is also available to any mother who requires it during pregnancy or the puerperium.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC

No.of Sessions held per month		No.of women in attendance		Total No.of Attendances during the year	
Medical Officer's Sessions	Sessions held by Midwives only	No.of women who attended during the year	No.of new cases	Medical Officer's Sessions	Sessions held by Midwives only
8	4	721	543	3352	93

Attendances at Clinic for investigation of Rh.factor and
Wassermann reaction of the blood of expectant mothers

No.of sessions held per month	No.of attendances				
	Mothers		Fathers	Babies	Total
	Primary	Subsequent			
8	524	136	-	-	660

Seven women attended the clinic specifically for a post-natal examination by the Clinic Medical Officer, but of course all women are visited for post-natal purposes by the midwives and the majority are given a post-natal examination by their own general practitioners.

Figures supplied by the staff of Bank Hall Maternity Hospital Clinic show that 1366 first attendances and 10871 subsequent attendances were made there by women, for ante-natal examinations, and 1018 for post-natal examinations. These figures, however, include women from the whole of the area covered by the Burnley group of hospitals. Separate figures for Burnley residents are not available.

SECTION VIIIDOMESTIC HELP AND NIGHT ATTENDANT SERVICES

Recruitment and supervision of staff is the responsibility of the Organiser and her Assistant Organiser, who investigate all applications for the services provided.

During the year, the officers paid 2105 visits to patients houses.

Domestic Help Service

The number of households receiving assistance in 1964 totalled 713. Chronic sick, aged and infirm accounted for 92.8% of the total persons helped. From the statistical details below it will be noticed that the numbers in the aforesaid category show an appreciable increase during the year.

Night Attendant Service

Thirty eight households received assistance in the year under review, as against 60 in 1963. The number of "service nights" given, however, is 330 which is 24 more than in the previous year.

Recruitment of suitable night attendants continues to be difficult.

Statistical DetailsDomestic Help Service

	Type of Case					
	Maternity	Tb.	Illness of Housewife etc.	Chronic Sick	Aged & Infirm	Totals
Remaining 1st January 1964	-	5	2	99	299	405
New Cases	32	-	12	57	207	308
Total cases attended	32	5	14	156	506	713
Percentage	4.5%	.7%	2%	21.9%	70.9%	100%
Cases completed ..	29	1	9	43	157	239
Remaining 31st December 1964 ...	3	4	5	113	349	474

No. of Domestic Helps employed at 31st December 1964 Whole-time 46
Part-time 1

Night Attendant Service

No. of cases assisted during 1964 38
No. of service nights given 330
No. of part-time Night Attendants employed 4

SECTION IXHOME NURSING SERVICE

The Local Health Authority is affiliated to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. The Service, despite occasional staffing difficulties, is efficient in every way and credit is due to the nurses who carry out their exacting tasks with loyalty and devotion.

During 1964, one thousand four hundred and sixty eight patients received nursing care, and 46,647 visits were made by the nursing staff. This work represents 3643 nursings per whole-time nurse, though of course a considerable amount of time is taken up in administering drugs by injection.

The statistics given below show that 61% of the patients were over the age of 65 years, and many of these were chronic invalids.

General Summary

Number of patients remaining on the Books,	
December 31st 1963	412
Number of new patients during 1964	1056
Total number of patients nursed	1468
Total number of patients discharged or died	1021
Number of patients remaining on the Books,	
December 31st 1964	440
Number of nursing visits made during the year	46647

Method of Discharge

Number of patients convalescent	524
Number of patients died	233
Number of patients removed to Hospital	223
Number of patients removed from the Books for other causes	41
	<hr/>
	1021
	<hr/>

New Cases - referred by:-

General Practitioners	784
Hospitals	163
Local Authority Departments	47
Relatives	62
	<hr/>
	1056
	<hr/>

New Cases - Classification

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	21	Complications of pregnancy	
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	and the puerperium	3
Neoplasms	75	Diseases of the new born	1
Allergic, endocrine, metabolic		Diseases of the skin and	
& nutritional diseases	18	cellular tissue	51
Diseases of the blood and		Diseases of the bones and	
blood forming organs	72	joints	35
Vascular Lesions of the		Senility and other conditions	
Nervous System	20	of old people	92
Diseases of Circulatory System ...	260	Accidents, poisonings and	
Disease of Respiratory System		violence	26
(other than Pneumonia and		Gynaecological diseases	
Tuberculosis)	34	(other than Genito-Urinary) ...	10
Pneumonia	8	Enema (prior to X-ray	
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary		examinations)	141
System	7	Enema (constipation,	
Ear, Nose and Throat Conditions ..	5	obstruction, etc.)	82
		Various post-operative conditions	94
		Others	-
		TOTAL	1056

ANALYSIS OF CASES ATTENDED

	Medical	Surgical	Infectious Diseases	Tuberculosis	Maternal Complications	Others	Totals	Patients who were over 65 yrs. of age	Children under 5 yrs. of age
Number of cases attended	1196	240	-	30	2	-	1468	897	13
Number of visits paid	36700	7424	-	2502	21	-	46647	26992	136

SECTION XPREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARECare of the Aged and Sick and Infirm

The responsibility for the care of the elderly is that of the officers of the Health Department and the Welfare Services Department. In addition, aged people are visited in their own homes by members of the Burnley Council of Social Service, and the Churches Visiting Scheme.

Available to the elderly are the Domestic Help Service, Night Attendant Service, Meals-on-Wheels Service and Home Nursing Service. Sick room requisites can be obtained on loan, and a laundry service for incontinent persons is provided where a need is determined.

In the matter of after-care and supervision of those discharged from hospital there is close liaison with the hospital almoner and the hospital welfare workers. Co-operation is maintained with the Geriatrician of the local hospitals group and with the Director of Welfare Services of the local authority.

Laundry Service for Incontinent Persons

This service commenced in 1959 and is available for incontinent patients where assistance of this kind is obviously required. Bed gowns and sheets are provided by the Authority. These are delivered, collected and laundered free of charge to patients in need and recommended by general practitioners and the staff of the Home Nursing Service.

During the year under report, some 20 persons received help from this service.

Incontinence Pads Service

Ministry of Health Circular 14/63 required authorities to provide this service for the benefit of the elderly incontinent, and it is correct to say that for a number of years we have issued incontinence pads to patients through the Home Nursing Service.

In addition, supplies are available at a nominal charge to anyone wishing to obtain them.

The use of these soluble pads helps to supplement the laundry service previously referred to, but of course they are used mainly in cases of emergency. They are not considered suitable for use over long periods.

Where difficulties of disposal of soiled pads arise in households, appropriate disposal facilities are provided in co-operation with the authority's Cleansing and Transport Department.

Provision of Nursing Equipment

Nursing requisites are available, on loan, to patients being nursed at home. Equipment includes invalid chairs, crutches, air-beds, air-rings, bed pans, mattresses, blankets, bed cradles, etc. These articles are issued from the Public Health Department and a charge of 1s.0d. or 2s.0d. per month is made according to the type of article loaned.

Details of articles loaned during 1964

Mackintosh Sheets	115	Feeding Cups	11	
Bed Pans	134	Beds	-	
Air Rings	71	Bed Tables	-	
Urinals	49	Bed Lift & Fittings	-	
Wheel Chairs	37	Bed Cages	25	
Back Rests	58	Commodes	13	
Crutches (pairs)	9	Mattresses	3	
Walk Aid	-	Inhalers	-	
✓ Sputum Cups	1	Pillows	-	
Weigh Scales	-	Bed Blocks (sets)	1	
Sandbags	-	Rubber Bed Pans	2	
Air Beds	1	Dunlopillo Cushion	3	<u>533</u>

"Meals-on-Wheels" Service

The local health authority makes a grant towards the cost of this service, which is largely met from the funds of the Burnley and District Sick Poor Fund.

The administration of the scheme is undertaken by the staff of the Public Health Department on behalf of the trustees of the Fund.

Those receiving meals are mainly elderly persons who find difficulty in preparing mid-day meals for themselves and have no relatives available to help.

Two course meals are provided on five days each week, and persons receive dinners on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of one week and Tuesday and Thursday of the alternate week. The meals are prepared and cooked at the Mental Health Hostel at "Thornleigh", Colne Road. This gives continuity of service during holiday periods. Each meal is delivered in an individual two-compartment container and the local W.V.S. undertake the distribution. The meals cost approximately 2s.3d. each, and the recipients are expected to pay 1s.0d. Special Christmas fare is always provided free of charge.

During 1964 approximately 55 meals were supplied daily. A total of 13,802 meals were provided at a cost of £1,561.4s.1d. The income received was £683.9s.3d.

Nursing Homes

There are two Nursing Homes registered within the County Borough. One was opened in 1954 and provides accommodation for 20 patients, and the other which was opened in December 1962, has accommodation for ten beds.

The Homes have no facilities for the treatment of surgical or maternity cases, and therefore accept only medical and chronic sick patients.

Chiropody Service

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 11/1959, a chiropody service is provided, free of charge, for elderly persons - men over 65 years and women over 60 years - registered physically handicapped persons, and expectant mothers, provided the family income consists only of retirement pension, old age pension, national assistance grants, or national insurance benefits.

One whole-time Chiropodist is employed and clinic sessions are held in the central Health Department premises and in the Gannow Clinic which is situated in the west end of the town. Domiciliary treatments are also given to patients who are physically unable to attend a clinic.

The following table gives details of the treatments given during the year under review.

CHIROPODY

Table showing number of treatments given

CLINICS						Total	DOMICILIARY SERVICE						Total	Grand Total
Elderly			Physically Handicapped				Elderly			Physically Handicapped				
1st	Subs	Total	1st	Subs	Total		1st	Subs	Total	1st	Subs	Total		
105	2094	2199	-	26	26	2225	43	732	775	3	16	19	794	3019

No. of patients treated in the Clinics - Elderly	326
- Physically Handicapped	6
- Expectant Mothers	-
	<hr/> 332
No. of patients treated in their own homes - Elderly	206
- Physically Handicapped	12
- Expectant Mothers	-
	<hr/> 218

No. of clinic sessions	284		
No. of domiciliary sessions	194	-	TOTAL 478

Care and After-Care of Tuberculous Persons and Contacts

One whole-time Tuberculosis Visitor undertakes the routine after-care of patients discharged from hospitals. She attends the Chest Clinic at Marsden Hospital and accompanies the chest physicians on domiciliary visits. This officer is also responsible for the supervision of patients in their own homes.

Close co-operation with general practitioners and industrial medical officers ensures the examination of contacts of patients. There is also an excellent liaison between local health authority officers and officials of the Ministry of Labour and the National Assistance Board.

B.C.G. vaccination of contacts is undertaken by the chest physicians at Marsden Hospital as part of the local health authority after-care service. Details of the vaccination of the thirteen year old children, the fourteen years and over group, and further education students, are to be found in my Report as Principal School Medical Officer.

Extra nourishment (milk), sputum bottles, paper handkerchiefs and nursing requisites are provided where required, and the Home Nursing, Night Attendant and Domestic Help Services are made available when necessary.

Following the recommendations of the Chest Physician and the Medical Officer of Health, the Housing Committee of the local authority give special consideration to families requiring re-housing.

Mass Miniature Radiography Survey

During October, November and December of 1964, No.1 Mass Miniature Radiography Unit of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board carried out a Survey in industry in the eastern and central parts of the town, and of the residents of Fulledge, Burnley Wood, Healey and Central Wards.

A Statistical Summary of the Survey is shown below.

(a) Analysis of persons examined

15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	60-	65+	Total
910	790	950	1430	1450	720	450	470	7170

(b) Diagnosis

Age Groups	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	60-	65+	Total	Rate per 1000
tuberculosis requiring close clinic supervision or treatment	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	4	0.55
tuberculosis requiring only occasional out-patient supervision	-	-	2	3	1	2	-	-	8	1.10
malignant Neoplasms	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	5	1.09

Diabetic Survey

Later in the year, and organised in conjunction with the Mass Miniature Radiography Survey, we undertook our second Diabetic Survey of a third of the town (four Wards). Glucose-oxidase paperstrips or "Clinistix" were distributed by the staff of the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit and by members of the W.V.S.

Members of the public were invited to use the Clinistix and record the result, and complete personal details on a card for return to the Health Department.

All patients reporting a positive test were asked to attend their own doctors, who were also notified of the result. The Consultant Physician and Consultant Pathologist of the local hospital group, and the general practitioners, co-operated in full and helped greatly towards the success of the Survey.

Statistical details of the Survey are shown below:-

Clinistix and Report Cards issued	5900	
Report Cards returned	2963	- Positive 213 Negative 2750

Result of General Practitioners' Investigations

Negative	141
Positive under G.P. supervision	8
Positive referred to Diabetic Clinic	11
Patients left town or did not attend for further investigation or not indicated	7
Diagnosed as Thyrotoxicosis	1
Known Diabetic	2
No follow-up information received	43
	<hr/>
	TOTAL 213
	<hr/>

Convalescent Treatment

Convalescent care is available in Homes usually at the seaside, for those persons in need and recommended by general practitioners or hospital almoners. During 1964, twenty persons were provided with periods of convalescence as shown in the following table:-

Convalescent Home	Patients					Total patient weeks
	Adults		Children		Total	
	M	F	M	F		
Leeds Mother and Baby Home, Southport	-	1	1	-	2	4
Bolton & District Seabright Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea.	2	8	-	-	10	20
Bolton & District Delton Convalescent Home, Blackpool.	3	3	-	-	6	12
Mrs. Whitwell's Convalescent Home, Ulverston.	2	-	-	-	2	4
	7	12	1	-	20	40

In addition, 268 children selected through the School Health Service received convalescence holidays in the Thursby Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea. The length of stay is normally two weeks.

Epilepsy

At the end of 1964, twenty nine epileptic children of school age were known to the School Health Service. Seventeen boys and ten girls suffering from epilepsy are in attendance at ordinary day schools, and are kept under frequent supervision. Of these attending school, ten have major epilepsy and seventeen minor epilepsy. Twenty three have been under supervision for a number of years, and four were new cases. One girl was on the register of a residential special school. One epileptic boy who was admitted the previous year to a private boarding school by his parents, was withdrawn by them during 1964 and admitted to a secondary modern school.

The comprehensive register of handicapped persons maintained by the Welfare Services Department contains the names of adult epileptics, some of whom are in Colonies or Homes.

In April, 1964, there were 61 persons suffering from epilepsy on the Disablement Register of the local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Cerebral Palsy

No reliable information is available regarding the number of persons in the town who suffer from cerebral palsy. Three male adults are under the supervision of the Mental Health Service. Two of these are employed in the local Remploy factory and one attends the Adult Training Centre.

At the end of 1964, fourteen spastic children of school age were able to attend ordinary schools. Three attended the Special Day School; three the Brunlea School for Physically Handicapped and two were in residential special schools. Nine children under five years of age were under supervision by the Child Welfare Service.

Speech Therapy

During the past year the Speech Therapist has seen and treated nine adult patients. Of this number, five were stammerers, two post-laryngectomy cases, one a voice case and one had defective articulation due to a very low basic intelligence. Five of these cases have now been discharged, one patient died and another ceased to attend due to persistent ill-health. One case, on investigation, was considered to be unsuitable for treatment.

These patients made a total of 88 attendances at the Speech Therapy Clinic.

Chronic Carriers of Infection

A register is kept of persons known to be chronic carriers of infection. Supervision is maintained to ensure that they do not engage in employment involving the handling of foodstuffs, and specimens of faeces for laboratory examination are obtained from them periodically. At the end of 1964, the register contained the names of one carrier of B. Typhosus and one of Paratyphosus B.

Health Education

In this difficult and important field, progress is being maintained though rather slowly. The lack of interest of members of the general public in this wide subject tends to produce a state of frustration.

Every possible opportunity to 'sell' health education is taken, with professional and technical officers giving advice and instruction where possible and where necessary.

Staffs emphasise the importance of food hygiene to food preparers and retailers, and the need of parents to protect their children by means of immunisation and vaccination against such diseases as diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus and poliomyelitis.

People are constantly warned of the dangers of venereal diseases by means of posters and leaflets. Whenever possible, lectures and filmstrips on the subject are used.

Education material is always displayed in clinics and schools, and flannelgraphs, films, film strips and slides are available to illustrate lectures given by officers of the department.

Close co-operation with the local press ensures educational articles being brought to the attention of the public throughout the year. These articles cover a wide range of subjects, such as immunisation, vaccination, venereal diseases, atmospheric pollution, fluoridation of water supplies, mental health, smoking and lung cancer, and personal hygiene.

In September, a one-day Course was organised by the Central Council for Health Education for officers of the health department and other appropriate departments. The subjects dealt with were:-

1. Parentcraft Teaching during Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Period.
2. Parentcraft Teaching in Schools.
3. Health Education for Parents.
4. Through the teens in contemporary society.
5. Health in the 40s.
6. Grandparents in the family circle, their health and needs.

The lectures were illustrated by films, slides and flannelgraphs.

WELFARE SERVICES
provided under the National Assistance Act 1948

I am most indebted to Mr.G.Ellis, the Director of Welfare Services, for supplying the following details of the services which are under his control:-

Residential Accommodation

Residential accommodation is provided by the Council in five small Homes - "Healey Grange" (30 elderly women), "Whiteacres" (31 elderly men), "Gorse Hill" (25 elderly men and women), "Hameldon House" (31 elderly men and women), "Fir Grove" (32 elderly men and women) and, under a joint user agreement, in part of a former Poor Law Institution, "Moorfields" (93 elderly men and women). In addition, 34 residents are accommodated in other Homes belonging to voluntary organisations and other local authorities.

Two Homes for aged persons are registered with the local authority under Section 37 of the National Assistance Act, one being a private home with accommodation for five persons and the other a home administered by a Voluntary Organisation with accommodation for 12 women.

Persons in Residential Accommodation at 31st December 1964.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Persons in Accommodation</u> <u>provided by the Council.</u>			
"Moorfields"	38	51	89
"Healey Grange"	-	29	29
"Whiteacres"	29	-	29
"Gorse Hill"	11	14	25
"Hameldon House"	14	16	30
"Fir Grove"	14	17	31
	<u>106</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>233</u>
<u>Persons in Accommodation</u> <u>provided by other local</u> <u>Authorities and Voluntary</u> <u>Organisations.</u>			
The Hostel, Palatine Square ...	-	12	12
Homes for the Blind	2	3	5
Homes for Epileptics	4	7	11
Homes for the Aged	-	1	1
Homes for the Handicapped	1	-	1
	<u>7</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>30</u>

Welfare Services for the Blind and Partially Sighted

The welfare services for the blind and partially sighted are provided directly by the Council. Two full-time Home Teachers of the Blind are employed whose duties include teaching blind persons Braille, Moon, Handicrafts and other occupations in their own homes, together with social casework.

The Burnley and District Society for the Blind act as agents for the Council in the provision of recreational and social activities.

Library facilities are provided through the National Library for the Blind and the Talking Book Library for the Blind.

Details in connection with blind children are given on Page 31 of my report as Principal School Medical Officer, which is bound with this report.

Number of Persons on Registers at 31st December 1964

	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Children under age 16</u>	<u>Persons 16-64</u>	<u>Persons 65 and over</u>	<u>Total</u>
Register of Blind	M	1	30	35	66
	F	2	35	89	126
		—	—	—	—
	Totals	3	65	124	192
		==	==	==	==
Register of Partially- Sighted	M	1	12	22	35
	F	—	21	41	62
		—	—	—	—
	Totals	1	33	63	97
		==	==	==	==

Fifty seven persons were examined by the Consultant Surgeon during 1964 for the first time, in order to ascertain if they were suitable for inclusion in the Register of Blind Persons. Twenty nine were certified as blind. He also re-examined 112 persons already on the Blind and Partially Sighted Registers.

The ages at the time of examination and sexes of the fifty seven persons were:-

Sex	Under 40	40- 44	45- 49	50- 54	55- 59	60- 64	65- 69	70- 74	75- 79	80- 84	85 and over	TOTAL
males	1	—	1	1	1	3	2	3	3	5	2	22
females	1	—	1	1	1	6	1	3	7	5	9	35

Cases certified as Blind

Number of Cases examined	Recommendations	Causes of Disability				Total Causes
		Cataract	Glaucoma	Retro-lental Fibro-plasia	Other	
5	(a) No treatment	1	-	-	5	6
4	(b) Medical treatment	1	-	-	3	4
7	(c) Surgical treatment	6	1	-	2	9
4	(d) Optical treatment	1	1	-	2	4
9	(e) Ophthalmic medical supervision	1	1	-	7	9

Workshops for the Blind

The Council's Workshops for the Blind, Brunswick Street, Burnley, provides sheltered employment for twelve male blind persons as basketry workers and six female blind persons as Round and Flat Machine Knitters. The Ministry of Labour have agreed to the introduction of sighted physically handicapped persons into the Workshops for the Blind subject to a maximum of six such persons. The products from the basketry and knitting section are disposed of through the Retail Shop in the Market Hall, Burnley, or through trade sources.

Number employed at 31st December 1964

	<u>Basketry</u> (men)	<u>Knitting</u> (women)	<u>Total</u>
<u>Workers</u>			
Burnley	6	4	10
Lancashire County Council	4	2	6
<u>Trainees</u>			
Burnley	-	-	-
Lancashire County Council	-	-	-

Welfare Services for the Deaf or Dumb and Hard of Hearing

The Council provides a direct service for the welfare of the deaf or dumb and hard of hearing, and employs a full-time Welfare Officer for the Deaf whose duties consist of visiting the deaf or dumb and hard of hearing in their own homes, and giving advice and guidance to them or their relatives. The Welfare Officer also acts as interpreter for deaf persons when required. The Council maintain the Institute for the Deaf, Hebrew Road, Burnley, where church services and social events are held for residents of Burnley and the surrounding County Area.

Number on Register at 31st December 1964

	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Children under age 16</u>	<u>Persons 16-64</u>	<u>Persons aged 65 and over</u>	<u>Total</u>
Register of Persons Deaf with Speech	M	2	18	2	22
	F	2	9	8	19
Register of Persons Deaf without Speech	M	1	10	2	13
	F	1	5	6	12
Register of Persons Hard of Hearing	M	7	10	17	34
	F	2	15	49	66

Welfare Services for Handicapped Persons (General) including persons who are aged and infirm

The Council employs five social workers, three who are designated Welfare Officers and two designated Welfare Assistants. Their duties consist, briefly, of visiting the aged or infirm and handicapped persons in their own homes, giving advice and guidance to them or their relatives and, by various means, encouraging these aged or infirm and handicapped persons to live with their disabilities and remain as independent as possible.

Welfare Services for Handicapped Persons

An occupational service is provided at a Work Centre in Ebenezer Schoolroom, Colne Road. At present this Centre caters for 35 physically handicapped persons who attend on four days per week to carry out work which has been obtained from local industrialists, and for which the handicapped person receives a small weekly remuneration. The full-time staff of the Centre consists of one Occupational Officer with the Diploma in Occupational Therapy, and one unqualified Assistant Occupational Officer.

A vehicle is provided which has been specially adapted to transport physically handicapped persons. Adaptations at the homes of handicapped persons are undertaken to enable them to become more independent and holidays, including the provision of short-stay residential accommodation, are organised.

Social and recreational activities for the handicapped are provided through the Burnley Branch of the Inskip League of Friendship for Disabled Persons, and the Women's Voluntary Service.

Number on Register at 31st December, 1964.

	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Children under age 16</u>	<u>Persons 16-64</u>	<u>Persons aged 65 and over</u>	<u>Total</u>
Register of Handicapped Persons (General)	M	19	133	46	198
	F	15	166	95	276

Daily Social Centres for Old Persons

The Council has erected six small Social Centres which are open daily for the recreational use of the Over 60's.

Weekly Clubs for Old People

The Women's Voluntary Service, the Rosehill Townswomen's Guild, the Brunshaw Pensioners' Fellowship and the Salvation Army provide one-day-a-week clubs for old people in various parts of the town.

Friendly Visiting

The Burnley Churches' Visiting Scheme, which was set up in 1955 whereby the churches and chapels of all denominations undertake to arrange for visitors to visit regularly all old or handicapped persons living alone, continues to provide a useful service for those people.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.

No proceedings were taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, as amended by the Act of 1951.

SECTION XIMENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The services provided under the Mental Health Act, 1959, are comprehensive.

We administer one Hostel with accommodation for both sexes to a maximum of 16 residents; one Adult Training Centre catering for males and females of all categories; one "Intermediate" Training Centre providing facilities for mentally subnormal adolescents and a Junior Training Centre incorporating a Creche or Nursery Class for children under 5 years of age.

It is pleasing to report once more that all these units are completely successful as evidenced in the following paragraphs. This is due in the main to the enthusiasm of the staffs concerned and to local industrialists.

Junior Training Centre

This Unit has progressed favourably during the year and the pleasant decor has assisted greatly along with a stability of staff. The general discipline has improved with more organised class work and simple craft training.

The furnishing and equipping of a small flat has helped the older children in "home training" and the re-arranging of the Nursery Class accommodation together with added toilet facilities, has assisted in the care of this most difficult group of children.

Four children have progressed to the Bank Hall Centre during the year.

A friendly liaison has been formed with the Parents Association, and we have been able to assist occasionally with their voluntary efforts.

Bank Hall (Intermediate) Training Centre

This Unit has worked very successfully at a simple commercial level, and the principal work undertaken has been toy assembly and packing.

It is hoped in the New Year to supplement these existing contracts, with a change of work.

Four trainees have progressed to Parkside Adult Training Centre and this has been fully appreciated by the parents.

The weekly sessional vocational training undertaken by a Mental Welfare Officer has greatly assisted the adolescents, whilst visits to Towneley Park and Hall in the summer were also appreciated to the full.

The Bank Hall Centre Social Club meets on the first Thursday of every month. Social activities are organised for trainees and parents. An opportunity therefore arises for parents to discuss their child's progress with members of the staffs.

Parkside Adult Training Centre

During the year, the centre reached a maximum of 70 trainees but this was gradually reduced to some 64 at the end of the year. Contracts have kept at a steady level and the various commercial firms have been highly satisfied with the work carried out in the centre, whilst a steady sale for our own manufactured products has been maintained.

The 26 trainees who have passed into open industry is, to say the least, encouraging, and they are all doing really well. For the year 1964 this gives an approximate figure of one trainee progressing to open industry, each fortnight.

The staff have, by their patience and understanding of the many personal problems of the trainees, assisted in the complete rehabilitation of many.

The Parkside Social Club meets on the third Monday of each month, and has a membership of some 35 to 40 trainees, who appreciate the variety of entertainments provided.

Thornleigh Hostel

The Hostel continues to serve successfully as a half-way house between Hospital and community care.

During the year under review, 15 new residents were admitted from various hospitals, viz:-

Burnley General Hospital	9
Royal Albert, Lancaster	1
Calderstones Hospital	2
Whittingham Hospital	2
Brockhall Hospital	1

Of those leaving the hostel, 6 were readmitted to Hospital, 13 went out to private lodgings, and three to their own homes.

Burnley General Hospital

The excellent liaison between the Consultant, Registrars and Nursing Staff, and the Mental Welfare Officers, continues.

The Lamont Clinic staff also co-operate well with day-to-day problems, and the patient turnover has greatly increased.

The bed state for acute psychotic cases holds no problems at present, and the geriatric situation is assisted by the Day Centre which continues to function well.

The Hospital Workshop has 12 Burnley patients, who work well, but are also under medication.

The Psychiatric Social Club, in its eighth year, continues to flourish each Friday evening.

Statistical details of the Mental Health Service are given in the following tables.

Number of patients awaiting entry to hospital, or admitted for temporary residential care during 1964

PART II	Mentally Ill		Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely subnormal				Total subnormal and severely subnormal		Grand Total of Cols (1)-(16)		
			Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over						
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)		(17)	(18)
	(19)																		
1. Number of patients in L.H.A. area on waiting list for admission to hospital at 31.12.62.																			
(a) In urgent need of hospital care	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	4	-	4
(b) Not in urgent need of hospital care	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
(c) Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	4	1	5
2. Number of admissions for temporary residential care (e.g. to relieve the family)																			
(a) To N.H.S. hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	4	2	6
(b) To L.A. residential accommodation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(c) Elsewhere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(d) Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	4	2	6

Number of patients referred to Local Health Authority during year ended 31st December 1964

PART III	Mentally Ill			Psychopathic						Subnormal						Severely Subnormal						Total subnormal and severely subnormal		Grand Total of Cols (1)-(16)	
	Under age 16			16 and over			Under age 16			16 and over			Under age 16			16 and over			Under age 16		16 and over				
	M	F	N	M	F	N	M	F	N	M	F	N	M	F	N	M	F	N	M	F	N	M	F		N
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)		(24)
(a) General practitioners	2	-	80	118	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	205	
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment	2	-	106	135	-	-	5	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	256	
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(d) Local education authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	-	-	-	16	
(e) Police and courts	-	-	14	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	
(f) Other sources	-	-	23	38	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	68	
(g) Total	4	-	223	298	-	-	12	2	7	-	9	11	2	-	-	-	-	9	20	-	-	-	-	568	

PREMISES PROVIDED AT 31st DECEMBER, 1964.

Age group provided for	Mental category provided for	Day training centres including Special Care Units			Residential Training Centres		Social Clubs or Centres		Homes and Hostels	
		Number of Centres	Number of places		Number of centres	Number of places	Number of clubs or centres	Number of places	Number of homes or hostels	Number of places
			Juniors	Adults						
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Under 16	(a) Mentally ill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) Mentally Subnormal	1	38	-	-	-	1	30	-	-
16 and over	(a) Mentally ill	1	-	65	-	-	1	65	1	14-16 {
	(b) Mentally Subnormal	1	-	20	-	-	1	20	}	{
Juniors and Adults	(a) Mentally ill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) Mentally subnormal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	3	38	85	-	-	3	115	1	14-16
Special units included in 1 - 4 above providing for the severely subnormal with gross physical handicaps or gross behaviour difficulties		Units functioning as Group within Day Training Centres		(a) Number of Units		Self contained units independent of Day Training		(a) Number of Units		-
				(b) Number of Places				(b) Number of Places		-
					1					
					8					

Training Centre, Hostel and After-Care Service.

Gannow Junior Training Centre
(including Creche)

No.of persons on Register, 1st January 1964	24
No.of admissions	4
No.of discharges	2
No.remaining on Register 31st December 1964	26

Bank Hall Intermediate Training Centre

No.of trainees on register at 1st January 1964	14
No.of trainees admitted	2
No.of trainees left -	
(a) To Adult Training Centre	1
(b) Other reasons	-
No.of trainees on Register, 31st December 1964	15

Parkside Adult Training Centre

No.of trainees on Register, 1st January 1964	67
No.of trainees admitted during the year	38
No.of trainees transferred to Open Industry	26
No.of trainees left Centre for other purposes	12
No.of trainees on Register, 31st December 1964	67

Thornleigh Hostel

No.of residents at 1st January 1964	16
No.of residents admitted	26
No.of residents left hostel -	
(a) Rehabilitation	20
(b) Returned to hospital	8
No.of residents at 31st December 1964	14

After-Care Service

No.of domiciliary visits made by Mental Welfare Officers	5512
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75
SECTION XII

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

In April 1964 the Ambulance Service was relieved of the transportation of the mentally handicapped children to and from Training Centres. This helped in reducing in some small measure the pressure on the Service which continues to increase annually.

The fleet, which is radio-telephone controlled, consists of six large ambulances and three dual-purpose vehicles. The latter three vehicles are used mainly for conveying out-patients to hospitals and clinics in other areas.

Reciprocal working arrangements with the Ambulance Service of No.6 Health Division of the Lancashire County Council continues satisfactorily, thereby avoiding on many occasions the duplication of long distance journeys.

The number of patients carried in 1964 shows an increase of 2,436 over the figure for the previous year. Journeys undertaken decreased by 282 but the total mileage run increased by 202 miles. The miles per patient carried was 3.78.

It is interesting to note that approximately 35% of the mileage run was in respect of 690 journeys made to hospitals or clinics in other towns.

In December, the staff establishment was increased by one driver/attendant and now consists of one Ambulance Officer, four Station Officers and twenty one Driver/Attendants.

Statistical details of the Service are given in the following two tables:-

(a) Comparative Statement of Statistics over the last five years

Year	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Journeys made	7912	8275	8546	9273	8991
Patients carried	29838	30262	32707	33961	36397
Mileage run	123024	128653	135733	137227	137429

(b) General Statistics for 1964

Abortive and Service Journeys	Gas and Air, X-ray, Blood, etc. Journeys	Accident or Emergency		Others		Totals		Mileage		
		Journeys	Patients carried	Journeys	Patients carried	Journeys	Patients carried	ml.	Car	Total
417	46	2000	2156	6046	34239	6991	36397	83017	53010	137429

SECTION XIIIENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE SERVICESWater Supply

On the 1st April, 1963, the new Calder Water Board took over responsibility for the supply of water to Burnley, Padiham, Great Harwood, Rishton, Clayton-le-Moors, Church, Oswaldtwistle, Accrington, parts of Burnley Rural District Council and a small part of Haslingden.

I am indebted to the Board's Engineer and Manager for providing the following information:-

(a) Water consumption for the whole of the area.

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1st April - 31st December 1963.</u>
Metered consumption (excluding bulk supply given).	3.265 million gallons daily = 18.1 gallons per head per day.	3.058 m.g.d. = 16.9 g.p.h.p.d.
Unmetered consumption.	5.965 million gallons daily = 33.1 gallons per head per day.	6.040 m.g.d. = 33.5 g.p.h.p.d.
Total consumption.	9.230 million gallons daily = 51.2 gallons per head per day.	9.098 m.g.d. = 50.4 g.p.h.p.d.

The water supply for the area has been satisfactory in quantity, and with few minor exceptions, in parts of the Board's area, it has been generally satisfactory in quality.

(b) Rainfall on local gathering grounds.

Swinden (Upper gauge)	=	44.29 ins.
Swinden (Lower gauge)	=	40.92 ins.
Cant Clough (North gauge)	=	48.01 ins.
Cant Clough (South gauge)	=	47.05 ins.

I am also grateful to the Borough Analyst, who acts as Chemist and Bacteriologist to the Calder Water Board, for the following information concerning the quality of water supplies.

Bacteriological Examination. One hundred and sixty three samples of water from the reservoirs were examined bacteriologically -

Cant Clough	51	
Hurstwood/Heckenhurst	51	
Swinden	61	- 163.

Of these, ten samples, taken principally from Swinden, showed the presence of small numbers of B. Coli, otherwise all supplies were of excellent quality.

Chemical Examination. One hundred and ninety six samples of water were examined either fully or partially. The results in all cases were highly satisfactory.

Public Baths.

Eighteen samples of bath water were examined bacteriologically and chemically. The water at all times was found to be of excellent quality, appearance and composition.

Public Cleansing.

Collection and disposal of refuse. No alterations in methods of collection and disposal were made during 1964.

Amount of refuse dealt with during the year ended December 1964.

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>
(a) Refuse taken to tip:-		
Plant Screenings ("Tailings")	8357	
Screened Dust	5565	
Tipped direct	<u>3212</u>	17134
(b) Refuse burned		2001
(c) Salvage materials sold		4998
(d) Total refuse dealt with		24133
Clinker arising from (b)		596

Receptacles for refuse in use during 1964.

<u>No. of Premises</u>	<u>No. of Dustbins</u>
31255	33459

Details of inspections carried out by the Public Health Inspectors.

<u>Premises.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
<u>Atmospheric Pollution</u>	
Smoke control areas	1515
Industrial plant	110
Smoke nuisances	86
Smoke observations (industrial)	608
Tips	228
<u>Factories</u>	
With mechanical power	295
Without mechanical power	29
Outworkers	6
Bakehouses	135
<u>Food Control</u>	
Food hygiene (ex. bakehouses)	1786
Food poisoning	62
Food/Drug sampling	76
<u>General Public Health</u>	
Premises in disrepair	4739
Filthy and verminous premises	158
Moveable dwellings	51
Places of public entertainment	18
Common lodging houses	12
Offensive trades	10
Conversion of W.W.Cs.	970
Other premises	694
<u>Housing</u>	
Inspections re unfitness	287
Houses let in lodgings	36
Overcrowding	49
Removals from clearance areas	153
Standard grants	512
<u>Interviews with owners, public, etc.</u>	1480

	<u>Total.</u>
<u>Infestations</u>	
Rat infested premises	166
Other infestations (insects, etc.)	165
<u>Noise nuisances</u>	
Industrial	62
Domestic	4
<u>Offices, Shops and Railway Premises</u>	379
<u>Rent Acts</u>	2
<u>Shops Act</u>	66
<u>Schools</u>	23
<u>Magistrates' Court Proceedings</u>	4
<u>Infectious Diseases</u>	35
Number of:-	
Drains tested	328
Informal notices served	995
Informal notices remedied	618
Statutory notices served	342
Statutory notices remedied	234
Rivers	14

General Public Health Inspection

The work done by the district public health inspectors during 1964 was similar to the previous year with the exception of that in connection with the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, which came into force during 1964.

The public health inspectorate is still three inspectors below the established strength and the shortage has resulted in the four 'districts' being reformed into three. This arrangement has made each inspector responsible for a larger area of the town, and the increased amount of work has only been made possible by the Council's decision to pay an allowance for the use of motor cars. The depleted staff was augmented by the appointment of two Technical Assistants, and these have been employed on duties in connection with housing, the inspection of offices and shops, and smoke control areas.

The full impact of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 was felt during the year when the inspection of premises under the Act was commenced. Some 600 premises have been registered under the Act, and by the end of the year the great majority had been inspected. It is known that some occupiers of premises have not yet complied with their statutory obligation to register, and it is hoped to carry out a survey of these during 1965. The regulations concerning the provision of washing facilities and sanitary accommodation are not yet in force and the inspections carried out to date have been aimed at collecting data and advising occupiers of their obligations, rather than the enforcement of the provisions of the Act. The amount of work involved in the administration of this Act is very considerable and has taken up the whole of the time of one Assistant for a substantial part of the year.

The problem caused by the tipping of rubbish which was referred to in last year's report has now been largely resolved. This surprising and anti-social activity goes on unabated, but the excellent work of the Cleansing Department in collecting the rubbish has prevented the occurrence of any serious nuisance. The Cleansing Superintendent and his staff deserve the highest praise for the service they provide and for their admirable liaison with this department. Without their services the town would soon be in a most deplorable and insanitary state.

As in previous years, many complaints were received from occupiers of houses where defects exist, although this problem tends to get less acute due to the growing number of owner-occupiers in the town. The tendency towards owner-occupation can, however, be a mixed blessing. Many people who would rent a house if one were available, are compelled to buy houses due to the shortage of rented accommodation. In some cases these occupiers have insufficient means to adequately maintain the property, with the result that the house falls into disrepair. Although the house may become 'unfit' within the meaning of the Housing Act, it may be capable of repair at 'reasonable expense' and, therefore, not a type of house which can be closed or demolished. Although the Act provides local authorities with powers to require the repair of houses, it is obvious that the exercise of these powers would result in this type of property having to be repaired by them in default. Even where the house is grossly unfit, the closure or demolition of the premises is rarely a satisfactory solution. The closed house which is part of a terrace detracts from the amenities of the remaining houses, and to demolish it often results in the exposure of the party walls of the adjacent house. This type of property is often abandoned by the occupier and after becoming derelict and "detrimental to the amenities of the neighbourhood" within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1961, is dealt with by the Borough Surveyor.

The district inspectors carried out the usual routine inspection of factories during the year. The effect of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act is to make the Factory Inspectorate responsible for the enforcement of the Act in respect of offices which are part of "power factories". This has created an anomalous situation, as local authorities are still responsible for the enforcement of the Sanitary Accommodation Regulations made under the Factories Act. The present position is, therefore, that in a factory which is registered by the Factory Inspector, the task of inspecting the sanitary accommodation is divided between the Factory and Public Health Inspectorates. This is an obvious case of over-lapping and the present arrangement results in the uneconomic use of Inspectors' time.

There are seven offensive trade premises in the Borough; these are all registered and inspected regularly. The seven are comprised of four marine stores, one gut scraper, one tallow melter and one fellmonger.

The conversion of waste water closets continued. At the end of the year 11,056 were in use - a reduction of 537 compared with the previous year. The number of applications for grant towards the conversion of waste water closets to clean water closets received during the year was 419. Other factors influencing the numbers of the two types of closet are the construction of new houses, the installation of clean water closets by means of a standard grant and the demolition of unfit houses under the Housing Act.

A considerable number of visits were paid during the year to factories following the receipt of complaints as to nuisance. Complaints were generally of noise, vibration and the emission of fumes. This type of nuisance can be very difficult to abate to the satisfaction of the complainant, and is the consequence of the changing industrial scene in the Borough. The decline of the cotton industry has resulted in many and varied industries establishing themselves in the vacated cotton mills. These new industries with their different processes, and often different hours of working, as compared with the cotton industry, can be the cause of complaints from residents in nearby houses. The close proximity of houses and factories is often the direct cause of complaints of nuisance. Noise, and emissions of fumes, which under other circumstances would be acceptable, can be intolerable to people living within a few yards of the source. The complaints received have been varied in character, and refer to fumes from cellulose spraying, grit and dust from a foundry, fumes from engineering works, smoke from the incineration of waste materials, and noise nuisances from the operation of machinery. In all cases the utmost effort has been made to abate, or reduce the nuisance, but often some degree of nuisance remains after all reasonable and practical steps have been taken by the firm concerned. It would seem that there will be no final solution to this problem until the eventual re-development of the Borough adequately separates houses and factories.

Housing

The inspection of the remaining properties in the Trafalgar Street Clearance Area and the inspection of all the properties in the proposed Lord Street Clearance Area were completed during 1964. The total number of houses involved in the two areas is approximately 500 and their inspection has required the full time services of one Assistant for approximately half the year. The Trafalgar Street Area was represented to the Housing Committee in October and is now awaiting confirmation by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. It is hoped that the Lord Street Clearance Area will be represented to the Housing Committee early in 1965. In addition, 46 properties in Finsleygate, Doctor Street and Leeds Street were represented in August 1964.

During the year, 11 families were removed from clearance areas to Corporation houses by the Health Department staff after inspection of the premises had revealed evidence of vermin. The tenants' effects were suitably treated by an insecticide in each case.

In accordance with the decision of the Council, closing orders were made in respect of houses in proposed clearance areas, prior to their representation as part of the clearance area. As was anticipated, this has allowed a considerable measure of control over the properties and has prevented the re-occupation of many unfit houses. It is estimated that this policy will result in a substantial reduction in the number of houses to be provided as a result of the clearance procedure.

There are two common lodging houses within the Borough comprising a total of 103 beds. These are inspected at regular intervals by the public health inspectors and a satisfactory standard of cleanliness is maintained.

There are no licensed camping sites, and isolated cases of the use of caravans have been dealt with by requiring their removal.

During the course of the year, 512 applications for grant were received in respect of the provision of standard amenities in houses. As in previous years, the great majority of the applications came from owner-occupiers. Landlords of tenanted houses continue to make little use of the grant facilities.

Clearance Areas represented during 1964

<u>Area</u>	<u>No. of premises</u>
Finsleygate	46
Trafalgar Street No.1.	379
Trafalgar Street No.2	7
Total	432

Clearance areas confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government during 1964.

High Street.
Paper Street.
Burrows Yard (No.1).
Berwick Street.

Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses elsewhere

A. Houses Demolished.

	<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Displaced during year</u>	
		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
1. Houses unfit for human habitation	282	274	90
2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	-	-	-
3. Houses on land acquired under Sec.43(2) Housing Act 1957	4	-	-
4. As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sec.17(1) Housing Act 1957.....	28	20	11
5. Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	-	-	-
6. Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local acts	-	-	-
7. Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-
A.2 Number of dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed	39	-	-

B. Unfit houses closed.

	<u>Number</u>		
8. Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) & 35(1) Housing Act 1957	48	155	48
9. Under Sec.17(3) & 26 Housing Act 1957	-	-	-
10. Parts of buildings closed under Sec.18 Housing Act 1957	-	-	-

C. Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied.

	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
11. After informal action by local authority	152	-
12. After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts	138	43
(b) Sec.9 & 16 Housing Act 1957		
13. Under Sec.24 Housing Act 1957	-	-

Housing Statistics(a) Number of dwellings erected during the year:-

By the Corporation	10 bungalows 104 flats
By private enterprise	66 bungalows 39 houses
With state assistance under Housing Acts	NIL
Total dwellings -	<u>219</u>

(b) Types of dwellinghouses in the Borough at the end of 1964

Houses with through ventilation	27,518
Combined houses and shops	1,428
Houses without through ventilation:-	
(a) Back-to-back houses	60
(b) Single houses	22
(c) Single-roomed dwellings	4
	<u>29,032</u>

(c) Houses without through ventilation

Total number of back-to-back houses, single houses and single roomed dwellings	86
Total number of back-to-back and single houses closed or demolished during 1964	75

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Less than one per cent. of the premises within the Borough are not connected to the sewerage system, and these are mainly rural in character. The remaining premises are drained to three treatment works which at the present time are coping adequately with the town effluent. A scheme for the modernisation of one of the disposal works is under consideration.

Factories Act, 1961.

Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors) during 1964.

Premises	No.on Register	No.of Inspect- ions	No.of Written Notices	No.of Occupiers prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	101	164	33	-
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	395	295	54	-
iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	496	459	87	-

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remed- ied	Referred		
			To H.M. Insp.	By H.M. Insp.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	35	23	-	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	1	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	90	69	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	-	-	1	-
Other offences (not incl. offences relating to outwork)	62	38	-	-	-
TOTAL	188	131	-	3	-

Outwork (Sections 133 and 134) NIL

Clean Air Act

Progress was made during 1964 in the implementation of the Clean Air Act, 1956. Although there is a considerable pollution problem in Burnley, we are fortunate in that it's solution is largely in our own hands. There are only two sources of pollution within the Borough which are outside the control of the local authority; one is the gas works and the other is a ceramic works. These two are under the control of the Alkali Inspectorate, which is a Government controlled body. It has been necessary, from time to time, to seek the assistance of the Alkali Inspector to reduce the smoke emission from the Ceramic Works. There has been a considerable improvement following his efforts, but the position is still not satisfactory, and will probably remain so until a more modern method of kiln firing is introduced. The Clean Air Act contains provisions for dealing with smoke from both industrial and domestic sources, and it is convenient to discuss the problem under these headings.

(a) Industrial

The conversion of obsolete industrial boiler plant within the town has now been completed for some time, and all the boilers are equipped with modern stokers for firing bituminous coal or have been converted to oil firing. Some smoke emission from time to time is inevitable due to the lighting of boilers from cold, and following mechanical breakdown. The Clean Air Act recognises this fact, and makes it a defence against any proceedings the local authority may take in connection with a contravention. Despite these inevitable, but occasional emissions, it is true to say that the problem of industrial smoke in Burnley has been largely resolved. This relatively happy position can only be maintained if the public health inspectorate is able to carry out a sufficient number of observations, so as to ensure that the Dark Smoke Regulations, made under the Act, are being complied with. Staff shortages make this difficult, and although over 600 smoke observations were done during the year, not nearly enough of the inspectorates' times could be spared for this purpose. In an industrial town like Burnley, boiler plant is constantly being modified and new plant being installed, and it is essential that the changes should not result in any deterioration so far as smoke emission is concerned. Installation of new plant sometimes requires the erection of a chimney and in these cases it is most important to ensure that it is of sufficient height to adequately disperse the invisible sulphur oxides so that these may have the least possible effect on health.

(b) Domestic

Progress was maintained during the year in the establishment of smoke control areas within the Borough. The confirmation of the Burnley No.5 (Central) and the Burnley No.6 (Rosehill) smoke control orders was received.

The Burnley No.4 (Ightenhill) smoke control order has not yet been confirmed, although it is now two years since this was submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government. One objection was made against this order and although the objector subsequently moved out of the area he has not withdrawn his objection, and apparently the formalities of an "examination" of the relevant facts must be proceeded with. It is ludicrous that the implementation of a vital public health measure in an area embracing hundreds of houses should be impeded by the objection of one person who no longer resides in the area.

The Burnley No.2 (Hargher Clough) Order became operative on the 1st July, 1964. The Burnley No.7 Order was prepared during the year and submitted to the Health Committee in December, and it is anticipated that the Council will confirm this early in the new year. This area embraces the Rosegrove district and includes all that part of the town between the No.1 (Palace House) and the No.2 (Hargher Clough) areas. When Orders, numbers 1 to 6, are all operative, the whole of the western part of the town will be smoke controlled, and this should bring about a very noticeable improvement in the condition of the air over the town.

The enhanced grants agreed by the Council to facilitate the installation of appliances for burning hard coke, gas and electricity have now been in operation for rather more than a year. Although the type of appliance now being installed is costing the householder appreciably more in respect of his share of the cost, it is true to say that the public generally are showing more interest in conversions than they did previously. The appliances now being installed are more efficient, often more convenient, give a higher standard of heating, and generally are much more attractive to the householder than was the ordinary improved open fire on which grant was previously based.

Many enquiries are received from persons outside the present smoke control areas who wish to carry out alterations to their heating equipment and who would like to avail themselves of grant. It is a pity that the present legislation does not permit this which would enable a not inconsiderable number of conversions to smokeless fuel burning equipment to be carried out in those parts of the town not yet subject to smoke control orders. There would appear to be no serious objections to this, and it is difficult to see why grant cannot be paid on the same basis as "standard grants" under the Housing Acts.

The Housing Act 1964 contains provisions which amend the Clean Air Act 1956. Previously it was not possible to pay grant for the conversion of fireplaces in a house, the building of which was commenced before July 1956. This date has now been amended by the Act to July, 1964. The Act also provides powers to both the Ministry and to local authorities to "designate" appliances which impose undue strain on fuel resources.

The effect of such designation is to prohibit the payment of grant in respect of the type of appliance so designated. In December 1964, the Ministry designated direct acting electric space heaters. The present position is, therefore, that grant in respect of electric appliances can only be made where these are of the thermal storage type which take their energy supplies during off-peak periods at a reduced tariff. It is not anticipated that this designation will cause any serious difficulties in Burnley. There had for some time been a reduced demand for this type of appliance in smoke control areas and its place has largely been taken by the modern gas room heater.

It is probably no exaggeration to say that 80% to 90% of the smoke pollution over the town is from the domestic firegrate, and the completion of the domestic smoke control programme should virtually end smoke pollution in Burnley.

The table shown below gives the position in regard to the making of smoke control orders, at December 1964,

Smoke Control Areas

Total acreage of Borough	Acreage covered by operative orders	Part of Borough covered by operative orders expressed as % of whole	Acreage covered by orders not yet operative	Total premises in Borough	Premises covered by operative orders	Premises covered by operative orders expressed as % of whole	Premises covered by orders not yet operative
4695	505	10.7	1085	35475	4469	12.6	412?

Food Hygiene

Food business premises have again been visited during the year and the majority were found to have a satisfactory standard of hygiene. Where necessary, informal notices were served and these were found sufficient to spur business proprietors to carry out repairs and renovations required under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960.

No formal action was found necessary during the year.

The outbreak of typhoid fever in Aberdeen increased the duties of the Public Health Inspectors in that all food premises and vendors were visited within a very short period, and given advice regarding the mode of the spread of the fever and warned of the necessity to observe an extra high standard of hand-hygiene. Also all food businesses likely to stock suspected 7 lb. tins of corned beef and ox-tongue were contacted, and the coding of these tins checked against the numbers and codes issued by the Ministry.

Eight hundred and three premises were contacted regarding corned beef and ox-tongue in four days; and 211 full tins and 3 half used tins of corned beef and ox-tongue were located and removed from circulation.

During the year, positive action was taken to ensure that street hawkers of food, especially hot dog and hamburger vendors, provided adequately covered and screened stalls from which to vend their goods. This was achieved by the valued co-operation of the Markets Superintendent.

Food Poisoning

There were 13 notifications of food poisoning during the year. However, 5 of these were not confirmed, leaving a total of 8 cases. These consisted of 4 family cases and 4 individual cases.

An interesting development occurred, in that two individual cases of Salmonella food poisoning in young children, not connected in any way except by the same untreated milk supply, gave the identical group (Enteritidis) and phage typing (9). The source could not be proved even though the milk was examined bacteriologically several times and the milk and bottle handlers submitted specimens for bacteriological examination.

In most other cases, however, the time lapse between onset and notification gave no real chance of isolating the causative organism.

Food and Drugs Sampling

The continuing sampling of a wide range of food offered for sale has served to protect the public from unsatisfactory and potentially dangerous foods.

Total samples - 621	
Genuine	Not satisfactory
565	56

Thirty six of the unsatisfactory samples were of milk containing less than the legal requirement of fat or solids non-fat. In every case the producer or distributor was advised and warned regarding future supplies.

Eleven of the unsatisfactory samples were of tinned soft drinks (ready to drink). Certain types of soft drinks have a high acid content, and it was found that the lead in the solder seam of the tin was being absorbed into the drink, thus giving a lead content above the permitted standard which had recently been amended from .04 p.p.m. to .02 p.p.m. Representations to the makers of the drinks and the can manufacturers served to resolve this problem, mainly by strengthening the internal lacquering of the tin and by using a solder with a low lead and high tin content.

Two of the unsatisfactory samples were of meat pies, and seven were miscellaneous items.

Bacteriological Sampling

Sixteen samples were taken during the year and these included meat pies, cream cakes, milk, ice-cream, soup, periwinkles and cream cheese.

All the samples taken were found satisfactory. Three ice-cream samples were taken and each came within Grade I of the methylene blue test.

There are no ice-cream manufacturers in the Borough.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949

Four rodent operatives/disinfectors work under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector in carrying out the administration of the above Act.

The occupiers of premises are legally responsible for clearing their premises of rodents, but the rodent operatives undertake the treatment of premises on the request of owners or occupiers. No charge is made for private dwellings, but actual time and cost of materials are charged in the case of business premises.

Applications for assistance received	508
Premises found to be infested by common rat	339
Premises found to be infested by house mouse	169
Total visits paid by rodent operatives to dwellinghouses (including Council houses)	1024
Total visits paid by rodent operatives to business premises	1136
Total visits paid by rodent operatives to local authority premises	336
Total visits paid by rodent operatives to agricultural premises	45
Total special inspections by Public Health Inspectors	166

The public sewers again received four treatments as last year, using the same baiting techniques.

Unfortunately, the severe flooding during the storm of July caused some of the baiting points to be washed from their fastenings, and gave some false readings as to "complete takes". However, this will right itself in due course. This has also prevented any conclusive report on increasing the amount of bait, as mentioned in last year's report.

Warfarin 5 is still used as the poison base for all bait for rats and mice, both on the surface and in the sewers.

The sewer treatment for the year has given the following results:

No. of chambers receiving completed treatment (N.B. Complete treatment = initial baiting and 2 further readings)	408
No. showing complete take	137
No. showing partial take	71
No. showing no take	200

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

- (i) Number of egg pasteurisation plants in the district NIL
- (ii) Number of samples of liquid egg submitted to the
Alpha-Amylase test and their results NIL
- (iii) Comments on the first year's administration of these
Regulations NIL

SECTION XIVVETERINARY SERVICESMEAT INSPECTION

A whole-time Veterinary Officer and two Meat Inspectors are employed. Their principal duties are the carrying out of the ante and post-mortem inspection of all livestock passing through the Burnley Abattoir.

All disease free carcasses and offal are stamped in accordance with the provisions of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, this having been the standard practice at the Burnley Abattoir for the past quarter of a century.

There are no private slaughterhouses in the town.

Public Abattoir

With a view to simplifying the modernisation of the Abattoir, in order to conform to the requirements of the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958, and to provide for a more economical operation of the premises, the Council considered it expedient to ensure that all activities of the slaughterhouse would henceforth be carried on by agents, to the exclusion of other persons, in accordance with the provisions of Section 72 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

To this end, the premises were leased to the Fatstock Marketing Corporation (Meat) Limited for a period of 30 years, with effect from the 1st January, 1963. An expressed condition of this lease was that this Company would act as agents of the Council, and would undertake slaughtering on behalf of all persons residing or carrying on business in the County Borough area.

With regard to the modernisation of the Abattoir, it was agreed that the original terms of the Lease should be modified whereby that Company took over the premises at a nominal rental, and at their own expense carry out such modifications as would be required, in order to comply with the provisions of the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958.

To this end, the Lessees have engaged a firm of consulting architects, who are in the course of preparing plans and a schedule of the necessary work required, in order that this can be commenced early in the new year, so that by the end of June, 1965, the premises will conform to the standards laid down.

Reference to the following statistical table will show the gradual drop in throughput of animals which has occurred since 1961. There are a number of factors contributing to this reduced throughput, which is also being experienced by other local authorities. There is no doubt that the

most important factor is the decrease in importation of the live animals from Ireland, which animals are now being slaughtered in that country and imported as dressed carcasses.

A second factor is the gradual increase in price of fresh meat in this country to approximate that of ruling world prices. This has produced some appreciable consumer resistance, and together with the now familiar family week-ends by motor-car, the demand for the traditional week-end joint is almost non-existent.

Number of animals slaughtered and inspected at the
abattoir during the last five years

Year	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	TOTAL
1960	4045	927	42	28402	2500	35916
1961	4575	706	69	29201	3598	38149
1962	3919	654	38	21511	2672	28794
1963	3732	645	11	20042	2254	26684
1964	3155	403	24	19883	2368	25833

Following the national bovine tuberculosis eradication scheme, instances of this disease are now comparatively rare. Other diseased conditions, which were frequently intensified consequent to reduced resistance associated with infection from tuberculosis, are now much less pronounced.

Greater attention is, however, called for in the examination of animals showing the slightest evidence of enteritis, in view of the repeated reports from Public Health Laboratories, associating this diseased condition in animals, with subsequent outbreaks of food poisoning in humans. In order that such inflammatory conditions of the alimentary tract, are readily recognised, it is essential that post-mortem examination be carried out at the time of slaughter.

Details of diseased conditions encountered during the course of post-mortem examination of animals slaughtered at the abattoir during the year under review, are given in the following table.

Type of animal	Number slaughtered and inspected	Diseased conditions								
		Tuberculosis			Diseases other than tuberculosis		Cysticercosis			
		Whole carcase condemned	Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	% age of animal inspected	Whole carcase condemned	No. of parts of organs condemned	Carcases infected	Carcases of which some part condemned	Carcaees treated by refrigeration	Carcaees generalieed and totally condemned.
Cattle	3,155	-	5	0.16	-	1,945	6	6	6	-
Cows	403	-	2	0.49	12	514	1	1	1	-
Calves	24	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Sheep	19,883	-	-	-	53	3,170	-	-	-	-
Pigs	2,368	-	31	1.31	7	220	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	25,833	-	38	1.96	72	5,852	7	7	7	-

The weight of the diseased meat and offal rejected as unfit for human consumption during the course of post-mortem inspection, was as follows:

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
On account of tuberculosis	-	4	0	12
On account of other conditions	18	18	0	21
TOTAL	19	2	1	5

All rejected meat is collected by a reputable firm of meat and bone meal manufacturers, by whom it is sterilised in the course of processing.

Though the incidence of bovine tuberculosis continues to decrease, this infection in pigs is somewhat greater than in the year 1963. It is probable that a large number of cases which, on post-mortem examination of the sub-maxillary glands show lesions typical of tuberculosis, may in fact be early lesions of coryne-bacterium equi.

It occasionally occurs that a number of pigs received from one particular producer all show evidence of early tuberculous infection, probably of the avian type. In these cases the infected material is despatched to a pathological laboratory for confirmation of the infection, whereupon particulars of the affected animals are then referred to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in order that one of their Officers can visit the producer's premises.

Cysticercus Bovis

During the year under review *Cysticercus Bovis* infection was found to be present in six fat cattle and one cow. Four of these animals were imported from Ireland.

In six of the cases, the infection was detected during the course of routine examination in one or other of the predilection seats. In the seventh case, cysts were found in the hind quarter muscular tissue of the carcass, which it had been necessary to cross, in order to ascertain the extent of a traumatic injury. In view of this discovery a second and more meticulous examination was carried out of the muscles of the head, tongues, heart and diaphragm of the affected animal, again with negative results.

This is the second occasion during the past two years where infected viable cysts have been found in the muscular tissue of a bovine carcass, despite the fact that there was no evidence of infection in the predilection seats.

Whilst efficient meat inspection will undoubtedly reduce the risk of transmission of this infection to man, as meat derived from the head (the common site of infection) and other carcass trimmings are normally used for the manufacture of sausages, instances may occur where if such produces are inadequately cooked, they may be a source of infection.

In all cases where even only one viable cyst is found on post-mortem examination, the carcass and offal is subjected to cold storage treatment to destroy the parasite which may inadvertently be present in some other part of the carcass. The particular part in which the cyst was originally detected, is of course rejected entirely as unfit for human consumption.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955 - Section 8

Unsound food

During the course of inspection of retail and/or wholesale food premises, the following items of foodstuffs were surrendered to the inspectors as unfit for human consumption.

Meat, fresh	2,262 lbs.
Meat, canned	1,925 lbs.
Fish, fresh	1,752 lbs.
Fish, canned	157 lbs.
Fruit, fresh	774 lbs.
Fruit, canned	4,873 lbs.
Vegetables, fresh	24,406 lbs.
Vegetables, canned	3,063 lbs.

Soups, canned	564 lbs.
Milk, canned	260 lbs.
Jams and preserves	155 lbs.
Hams, canned	1,431 lbs.
Puddings, various	65 lbs.
Cheese	131 lbs.
Coffee	6 lbs.
Butter	128 lbs.
Bacon	5 lbs.
Salt	24 lbs.
Sugar	14 lbs.
Flour	34 lbs.
Confectionery	60 lbs.
Oatmeal	18 lbs.
TOTAL	18 tons 15 cwt. 3 qrs. 23 lbs.

This total is some 10 tons in excess of the average amount of foods dealt with annually.

The marked increase is largely accounted for under the heading of fresh vegetables. During the early part of the summer several consignments of Jersey potatoes were held up during transit. As a result these potatoes underwent fermentation, rendering them unfit for human consumption.

Of the canned foods dealt with by the Inspectorate staff, either the shelf life had been exceeded as a result of which, physical changes had taken place in the contents, or the tins, especially those containing canned fruits, had been badly damaged during transit. It would appear that it is more economical for manufacturers or importers to utilise cardboard cartons for packing such tins, and to subsequently allow credit for damaged tins, rather than to use wood cases which give far greater protection to the contents, as was the previous practice.

In one case where a variety of obviously unsound foods were found deposited for the purpose of sale in a refrigerator on a retailers premises, proceedings were instituted under Section 8 of the Food and Drugs Act, the offender being subsequently fined £25 and costs.

MILK SUPPLY

All milk distributed within the County Borough falls within the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1963. About one third is raw 'Untreated' milk, one third pasteurised, and the remaining third, almost entirely distributed by some 400 small general shops, is sterilised.

In view of the fact that all milk is now derived from "Attested" i.e. tuberculosis free cattle, it is to be regretted that the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1963, which prohibited the use of the designation "Tuberculin Tested" on the bottle caps of bottles containing raw milk, which wording in any event is rarely read by the housewife, did not similarly also prohibit the use of the former designation "Tuberculin Tested" on the bottles themselves.

Following the increased purchasing power available in recent years to the housewife, and because "Untreated" farm bottled milk is sold at a higher price than pasteurised, there would appear to be an increasing demand by the housewife for "Untreated" milk, under the misapprehension that because such milk commands a higher price it must, therefore, be of far better quality. No regard whatsoever is given to the potential risk to which she is submitting her family from the infection by a milk-borne disease, in particular Brucellosis.

In view of the increasing risk to the general public of infection from Brucellosis, transmitted by the medium of raw "Untreated" milk, it is regretted that the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations does not make it a condition of the licence to sell unprocessed milk, that the herd from which the milk is derived should be certified free from Brucellosis. Such a requirement has been a specific condition for the sale of all "Untreated" milk in Northern Ireland, since 1st May, 1961.

There are now no bottling establishments in the County Borough area, all distributors of milk, other than producer/retailers, obtain all their supplies of milk, pre-packed, either indirectly from pasteurising plants, or in the case of "Untreated" milk, direct from the producers. Dairy premises are therefore, virtually bottled-milk storage depots only, and almost all are equipped with chill rooms in which milk is stored overnight.

It is the practice in this area for distributors of "Untreated" milk to also provide the bottles. These are subsequently filled and capped by the respective producers, though in the majority of cases the distributor is responsible for the cleansing of the bottles. For this purpose, two of the dairy premises are equipped with mechanical bottle washing plants and these are used on a semi-co-operative basis, for the cleansing and sterilising of milk bottles. These plants are periodically checked by officers of the department. In addition bottles which have passed through the washer are regularly submitted for bacteriological examination, in order to check upon their sterility.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963

Dealers' licences granted under the above Regulations:

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm Bottled)	20
* Pasteurised and Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk ...	109
Sterilised milk	424

* In addition some 31 producer/retailers are licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food who retail Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled) milk in the County Borough area.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

Number of registered distributors of milk
(majority distributing sterilised milk) 443

Number of inspections carried out 794

Milk in schools

Milk supplied to children in schools and milk used in the school meals service is pasteurised, as this is the only type free from risk of infection.

Samples are taken at regular intervals to ensure that the milk is efficiently pasteurised and of the required standard.

Milk Sampling

Samples of all grades of milk are taken regularly during the course of distribution and submitted for either analytical or bacteriological examination.

Details of samples taken during the year are as follows:

(i) Analytical Examination

Total number of samples examined 444

Number found unsatisfactory -

(a) Deficient in milk fat	11
(b) Deficient in milk solids other than fat	22

In all cases the producer or processor is notified of the result of such analytical examination. In the case of those samples which were found to be deficient in either milk fat or non-fatty solids, the deficiency was not sufficient to warrant proceedings being taken. In each such case, however, the producer's special attention was drawn to the deficiency and a warning issued that the question of proceedings being instituted would be considered in the event of a further sample being found to be below the legal standard.

(ii) Bacteriological Examination

(a) Raw "Untreated" Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled) Milk examined for keeping quality

Total No. of samples examined	Total number failing tests	% failing test
405	89	22.0

A further 19 samples, taken after the 30th September, 1964, beyond which date the 'clot on boiling' test was no longer operative, were declared 'void', consequent to the atmospheric shade temperature exceeding 70°F. It is to be deprecated that the 'clot on boiling', which was a secondary test for 'untreated' raw milks, is no longer operative. As the atmospheric shade temperature is likely to exceed 70°F on numerous days during the year, milk sampling for keeping quality at such times would henceforth appear to serve no purpose.

It will be noted that 89 or 22% of samples of raw "Untreated" (farm bottled) milk taken in the course of delivery to consumers throughout the year, failed to satisfy the prescribed standard laid down under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1963.

As the producer receives a premium price from the consumer for this type of milk, the fact that one sample in five did not meet the prescribed standard, and consequent to his failure to maintain the required standard of hygiene during the course of production and bottling of the milk, the producer should be liable to a substantial pecuniary penalty.

(b) Pasteurised Milk examined for efficient pasteurisation
(Phosphatase Test).

Thirty three samples of pasteurised milk were submitted for examination. All of these complied with the phosphatase test or were found to be free from B. Coli.

(c) Sterilised Milk examined for efficient sterilisation
(Turbidity Test).

Twenty two samples of sterilised milk were submitted for examination, all of which complied with the prescribed Turbidity test.

Examination of milk for evidence of disease communicable to consumer.

Despite the successful eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis from dairy cattle throughout the country, the consumption of raw, untreated milk, still however presents a serious public health problem.

Infection may be conveyed to the milk consumer either from a diseased cow in the herd, or from a dairy worker inadvertently contaminating the milk or utensils during the cooling or bottling process. Probably the most serious disease transmitted in this manner at the present time is that known as "Undulant Fever" in man. Although the infection is not a notifiable disease, and its actual incidence in the human subject can only be estimated, severe cases occurring locally are brought to my attention from time to time.

The disease is primarily one of dairy cows, and is known as "Brucellosis", often causing abortion in a pregnant cow. Although at one time abortion storms were frequently encountered in dairy herds, the infection being passed from animal to animal, these are less common today. Isolated cases of abortion in cows are, however, mainly due to this infection, which is also responsible for a high percentage of sterility and loss of milk production. The infection may thus exist in a herd unrecognised by the farmer.

The infective organism is frequently excreted in the milk of an infected animal, and is a potential source of infection to man if the milk is consumed raw. The infection, however, can be readily detected on bacteriological examination. During the year 1964, one hundred and seventy two samples of farm bottled "Untreated" raw milk, taken during the course of delivery to the consumer, were submitted to the Regional Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. Brucellosis infection was found to be present in 31 (or 18.6%) of the samples following cultural or biological examination. This is an exceedingly high incidence of infection, when compared to the estimated national incidence of 6.7%. There is no doubt that the considerably higher incidence of infection in the dairy herds in East Lancashire results from the fact that only a small number of these

are self-contained, the majority being so-called "flying herds" in which there is a frequent interchange of dairy cows, many of which are infected or "carriers" of the disease when introduced into the particular herds.

In every case where a sample of milk is reported by the Laboratory to be infected, the producer is immediately notified and requested to either call in his own Veterinary Surgeon or to submit individual samples of milk from each cow in his herd for the purpose of detecting the infected animal or animals in order that these can then be removed from the herd. In addition, producers are encouraged to submit individual samples, all of which are examined free of cost to him, from recently purchased or freshly calved cows.

During 1964 - three hundred and thirty nine individual samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination, and 21 (or 6.2%) were found to be infected.

The examination of milk samples for the presence of Brucellosis, whether taken during the course of delivery of the milk to the consumer, or derived from individual cows, would appear to have little beneficial effect so far as public health is concerned, or upon the risk of infection from Brucellosis to which the consumer of raw "Untreated" milk is at risk.

Firstly, because the infection will have been present in the "Untreated" milk for a varying period prior to a sample from the particular supply taken in the course of delivery being submitted for examination and reported as "Positive".

Secondly, because in the majority of cases a newly calved cow, which may be carrying the infection, does not commence to secrete this in the milk until after a lapse of about four weeks.

In view of the risk of infection to man from Brucellosis, consideration should be given to making it a specific condition of every licence to sell raw "Untreated" tuberculin tested milk, that the herd from which the milk is derived is "Brucellosis free". This has been a statutory requirement for the sale of raw milk in Northern Ireland since 1st January 1961.

In an endeavour to assist producers of raw "Untreated" milk distributed in the County Borough area, to eliminate Brucellosis infection from their herds, consideration is now being given to formulating a free voluntary "Brucellosis eradication scheme" which will be available to all producers of raw "Untreated" milk. It is hoped to inaugurate the scheme early next year, which will be carried out by the Council's whole-time Veterinary Officer.

Premises used for the preparation of food

All premises in which food is handled or prepared, in addition to those registerable under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, including wholesale premises, are inspected periodically by officers of the Department.

Special attention is paid to the hygiene of personnel employed and the conditions under which the food is handled or prepared.

School Meals Kitchens and Other Council Hostels

Officers of my department also carry out regular inspections of all School Meals Kitchens. In addition, periodic inspections are carried out of the food delivered to such premises by the respective contractors, in order to ensure that the quality of the food complies with the rigid specification of the contracts. Similar visits are also paid from time to time to other local authority hostels.

Diseases of Animals Act - Duties of Local Authority

Swine Fever Orders 1956/1963

The Swine Fever Eradication Scheme inaugurated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food last year, would appear, as evidenced by the reduction in incidents of this disease, to be showing very favourable results.

If a slaughter policy of this type is to be successful, it is essential that the risk of transmission of the infection should be reduced to a minimum. As a result, when the infection is found to exist on a farm, restrictions on the movement of all pigs over a wide area are immediately imposed.

Following isolated outbreaks of the infection in a number of piggeries in Lancashire, in which County the disease was previously commonly encountered, restrictions on the movement of all pigs other than under licence, enforced last year, remained in force for the greater part of 1964.

Contact animals, i.e. animals on the same premises as those in which disease is confirmed, are now under the provisions of the eradication scheme slaughtered on the premises. This is obviously the most satisfactory procedure, and replaces that previously in force whereby the contact animals were permitted to be moved under licence to a slaughterhouse for slaughter and salvage. The previous policy not only involved some considerable risk to the spread of the infection, but also necessitated some considerable cleansing and disinfection being undertaken at the abattoir to which the pigs were sent. A somewhat expensive procedure and one which could not be guaranteed to be always entirely effective.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957

This Order lays an obligation upon all local authorities to ensure that kitchen waste and other waste foods which may contain animal products collected for subsequent feeding to livestock (e.g. pigs or poultry) is adequately sterilised before it is either fed or brought into contact with animals.

Persons collecting and using such food for animal feeding are required to be licensed, and their sterilising plant must be adequate for the purpose. Constant supervision by the department's Officers is therefore essential in order to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Order.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

This Act provides for the supervision and licensing by the local authority of all persons carrying on the business of dealers in pet animals, including invertebrates.

Nine persons were licensed by my department under the provisions of this Act during the year under review.

Although in the main, the keeping and sale of pet animals is conducted under perfectly satisfactory conditions, it can be only a small part of the business, e.g. additional to the sale of animal feeding stuffs, garden requisites, fertilisers, etc. In one instance only, the business consists wholly of dealing in pet animals. This particular business requires constant supervision in order to ensure the welfare of the animals kept there, and that the provisions of the Act are strictly complied with.

Riding Establishments Act, 1939

This Act empowers local authorities to carry out a veterinary examination of riding establishments in their area. Unfortunately, it does not provide for any standards of construction or hygiene of the premises in which the horses are kept, nor for the registration or licensing of the owners.

Several inspections were carried out during the year by the Council's Veterinary Officer of the animals used in a riding school established in the County Borough area. In each case the inspections revealed a number of animals in such a condition as to be unfit to be let out on hire for riding. In each case the owner of the animals was cautioned and advised that he would be committing an offence under the provisions of the Protection of Animals Act, 1911, if the animals in question were permitted to be ridden.

Despite the visits paid by the Council's Veterinary Officer, and the cautions given to the owner, during the latter part of the year he was found to have let an animal out on hire for riding purposes which was unfit to be so ridden. Proceedings were, therefore, instituted under the provisions of Section 1 of the Protection of Animals Act, 1911, against both the owner of the animal and the employee who saddled it on his instructions. A fine of £10 and costs were awarded against each defendant.

Foot and Mouth Disease

For the first time for many years the country was entirely free from this disease. At no time therefore was it necessary for the Ministry to impose movement restrictions under the Foot and Mouth Disease Orders. The causative virus is known to remain viable for several months in the bone marrow of imported meat. Strict supervision must therefore be continually maintained over pig keepers who habitually feed swill to the animals, in order to ensure that this is properly sterilised in accordance with the Waste Food Orders.

Fowl Pest Orders

Despite the very extensive outbreaks of this disease amongst poultry holdings in the County Borough area last year, following the abandonment of the slaughter policy for this disease early in 1963, a minority of the poultry keepers failed to continue with the necessary protective vaccination of their flocks. As a result, five further outbreaks of the infection occurred in one particular area during 1964. There would appear to be no doubt that the infection first appeared on one holding, and being air-borne, soon spread to the other unprotected flocks in the same vicinity.

Though the infection is now by no means as severe to infected flocks as it was some ten years ago, the owners of affected birds still suffer economic losses. This further outbreak amongst unprotected stock, other vaccinated birds in the same vicinity being entirely unaffected, undoubtedly emphasised to poultry keepers the necessity and value of the continual use of vaccine as a protection against this infection.

Anthrax Order, 1938

On two separate occasions within a matter of weeks the Council's whole-time Veterinary Officer, acting in his capacity as local Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, investigated the sudden death of a cow on two separate dairy farms. In each case following his bacteriological examination of blood from each of the affected animals and revealing the presence of anthrax bacilli in the blood stream, he was of the opinion that the animals had died from this disease. This diagnosis was subsequently confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture's Central Veterinary laboratory.

On two occasions also during the year an animal slaughtered at the Burnley abattoir was found, on post-mortem, to have visceral lesions suggestive of anthrax infection. Blood smears, were, however, examined by the Veterinary Officer who was able to certify that the pathological condition was due to some other cause.

Inspections under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950

Forty-nine inspections were carried out during the year under the provisions of the various Orders.

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SECTION XV

MISCELLANEOUS.

Police Court Proceedings, 1964

<u>No.of Case</u>	<u>Act, Byelaw or Regulation under which proceedings were taken</u>	<u>Offence</u>	<u>Result.</u>
1.	Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 94 and 95.	Nuisance caused by filthy state of premises.	Nuisance Order made and complied with.
2.	Public Health Act, 1936. Section 154.	Giving toys for rags to child under 14 years of age.	Fined £1.
3.	Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960.	Failure to provide soap, nail brush and hot water to ice-cream vehicle.	Fined £5 and 2 guineas costs.
4.	Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 8.	Depositing unsound food for the purpose of sale.	Fined £20.
5.	Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960. Regulation 6.	Failing to keep articles of equipment clean.	Fined £2.
6.	Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960. Regulation 14.	Sanitary convenience of food premises not provided with lighting and ventilation.	Fined £5.

Medical Examinations

Particulars of medical examinations carried out during 1964:-

PURPOSE	No.of examinations
Retirement of Local Authority staff	19
Workmen's Compensation Act	-
Superannuation	392
Road Traffic Act	157
Fitness to Work	102
School Meals Service	105
Accidents	13
Teachers - Admission to Training College	57
Others	32
TOTALS -	877

Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution

The following are average monthly figures of pollution of the atmosphere at three sites in the Borough.

Detail	Site of Gauge		
	Town Hall	Cemetery	Marsden Hospital
	Tons per Sq.Mile	Tons per Sq.Mile	Tons per Sq.Mile
Total undissolved matter	12.58	5.57	3.95
Total dissolved matter	6.51	5.39	5.19
Total deposit	19.09	10.96	9.14
Sulphate as SO ₄	2.55	1.87	1.78
Chlorine as Cl	1.12	0.99	0.99

THE WEATHER OF 1964 COMPARED WITH 1963
METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

	Bright Sunshine			Rainfall			Temperatures				No. of days of Ground Frost.	Mean Relative Humidity.
	Total amount in Hrs.	No. of days of sun.	Highest amount in 24 hrs.	Total Fall in ins.	No. of days of rain.	Highest amount in 24 hrs.	Mean in Shade.	Mean Range.	Mean Earth 1 foot.	Mean Earth 4 feet.		
Average 40 years	1074.1	269	15.3 hrs. on 7/6/21 and 29/6/21.	42.31	210	2.420 ins. (9/10/41)	47.2°	12.4°	47.7°	48.8°	112	82.2%
1963	1093.0	286	15.3 hrs. on 2/6/63.	39.44	195	0.97 ins. (21/11/63)	45.3°	11.9°	47.9°	46.8°	118	85.5%
1964	1141.9	286	13.9 hrs. on 27/5/64.	39.21	173	1.88 ins. (18/7/64)	46.8°	12.16°	47.46°	47.34°	117	84.6%

MEAN METEOROLOGICAL READINGS, RECORDED DURING 1964.

LAT : 53°

47'

30N

LONG : 2°

14'

30W

Barometer Cistern 655 feet above Mean Sea Level at Marsden Hospital.

1964	Mean Air Pressure at Mean Sea Level		THERMOMETERS										Mean Relative Humidity	RAINFALL				BRIGHT SUNSHINE				DIRECTION OF WIND AT 9 A.M. G.M.T.												
			IN SCREEN							Mean Min. on Grass	IN GROUND			No. of days	Total Fall	Most in a day		No. of days of sun	Total amo-unt	Daily Mean	Most in a day		NO.OF DAYS OF:											
			Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Temp.	Absolute Extremes of Temperature					Mean 1 ft.	Mean 4 ft.				Amo-unt	Day of Mth.				Amo-unt	Day of Mth.	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Calm			
						Highest	Date	Lowest	Date																									
	M'bars	Inches												Ins.	Ins.			Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.														
Jan	1027.8	30.352	41.4	33.5	37.45	48	29/1	23	18/1	28.0	38.1	41.0	91	14	1.77	0.4	29/1	14	42.0	1.35	6.5	24/1	4	3	8	2	-	2	5	4	3			
Feb	1017.9	30.060	42.5	34.0	38.25	54	27/2	22	6/2	29.0	38.9	40.7	91	6	1.06	0.38	23/2	20	56.8	1.96	8.4	20/2	4	1	6	1	-	2	4	4	7			
March	1016.4	30.015	41.8	32.8	37.3	51	23/3	27	8/3	29.6	39.5	40.7	90	14	3.17	0.82	14/3	18	54.4	1.8	10.0	26/3	4	7	12	3	2	-	1	-	2			
April	1013.2	29.920	51.3	40.1	45.7	65	27/4	29	5/4	35.5	43.7	41.8	81	21	3.5	0.62	22/4	25	92.6	3.09	9.0	18/4	4	6	4	1	3	2	4	3	3			
May	1015.5	29.99	61.2	46.4	53.8	74	17/5	40	16/5	42.9	50.9	46.6	75	18	3.69	0.64	30/5	28	173.0	5.6	13.9	27/5	4	4	4	2	5	4	1	4	3			
June	1016.0	30.002	60.4	47.9	54.15	73	27/6	35	20/6	44.5	54.4	50.5	80	19	2.53	0.46	1/6	26	89.7	2.99	12.7	29/6	2	6	2	1	1	9	4	1	4			
July	1017.6	30.050	63.1	51.4	57.25	74	17/7	42	1/7	49.3	57.3	53.5	81	13	4.97	1.88	18/7	30	124.7	4.02	13.4	12/7	8	2	1	3	3	7	4	2	1			
August ...	1017.1	30.036	64.0	50.0	57.0	73	25/8	36	20/8	47.6	57.8	54.9	80	14	3.01	0.9	18/8	30	165.1	5.3	13.3	29/8	4	1	5	1	4	1	10	2	3			
Sept.	1016.4	30.017	62.0	47.7	54.85	71	4/9	32	21/9	44.1	55.1	54.4	81.5	15	2.52	0.85	16/9	27	136.8	4.56	11.6	1/9	1	-	5	4	1	5	7	-	7			
October ..	1013.8	29.940	52.7	40.5	46.6	61	3/10	50	7/10	35.0	49.1	51.3	87	15	3.62	0.94	7/10	27	104.3	3.4	10.0	2/10	3	-	5	4	4	-	2	-	13			
Nov.	1018.6	30.081	49.2	39.3	44.25	59	14/11	24	30/11	33.9	44.8	47.7	89.9	17	3.41	0.61	15/11	21	52.5	1.75	7.5	8/11	2	-	3	4	1	3	9	2	6			
Dec.	1013.0	29.915	51.0	31.0	41.0	54	8/12	16	26/12	26.0	39.9	45.0	88	7	5.96	1.47	12/12	20	50.0	1.6	6.3	4/12	4	-	7	7	1	1	3	3	5			
Whole year	1016.9	30.031	53.38	41.22	47.30	74	17/5	16	26/12	37.11	47.46	47.34	84.62	173	39.21	1.88	18/7	286	1141.9	3.12	13.9	27/5	44	30	62	33	25	36	54	25	57			

Number of days of:

SNOW OR SLEET	SNOW LYING (AT OBS. HOUR)	THUNDER HEARD	HAIL	FOG (AT OBS. HOUR)	GROUND FROST	GALE
11	9	8	3	10	117	-

